DAILY METAL REPORTER
MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

METALS

Published Since 1929

In This Issue

APRIL
1958

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business . . .

Should a fire break out in many of the modern stores, office buildings and institutions today, the excited cries of "Fire!" "Fire!" "Fire!" will have barely died before the fire is under control. For, located in the ceiling of these structures, and barely visible, are the automatic sprinklers that go into action in case of fire. And mighty important fire watchers they are, too. Although unnoticed and unattended for years, they must be able to go into immediate action, fast, and without fail.

A vital part of this sprinkler is the body. A leading manufacturer of these sprinklers used to make these bodies of cast bronze. But in order to obtain the close tolerances required, the casting had to be excessively machined. Also, in order to assure fool-proof operation after installation, each casting, after machining and prior to assembly, had to be pressure tested. Due to porosity many of the castings failed and the number of rejects became prohibitive.

Engineers of the sprinkler manufacturer consulted with Revere's Technical Advisory Service and as a result Revere was asked to forge the sprinkler body. After extensive testing, the forging of Revere Brass was selected . . . because it was found that closer tolerances with a minimum of machining were possible, elimination of sand holes did away with rejects entirely, pressure testing was no longer necessary and the better appearance of the forging made a more sales-appealing product. On top of this the rate of assembly was nearly doubled by the use of Revere Brass Forgings. Overall savings amounted to more than 20% of the former cost of the sprinkler body.

Here you have still another example of Revere cooperating with the customer in selecting the right metal in the right form to do the best job with the greatest economy . . . be it aluminum, copper or any one of their alloys.

Not only the copper and brass industry but practically every industry you can name is able to cite similar instances. So we suggest that no matter what your suppliers ship you, it would be a good idea to take them into your confidence and see if you cannot make a better product at lower costs by specifying exactly the right materials.

REVERE COPPER AND BRASS INCORPORATED

Founded by Paul Revere in 1801

Executive Offices: **230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.**

Subscription
$5.00 a Year
50c a Copy

DAILY METAL REPORTER
MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT
METALS
Registered U. S. Patent Office
Published Monthly Since 1929

Charles H. Lipsett
Publisher
Dr. J. Zimmerman
Editor
Wm. E. Hoffman
Associate Editor

Monthly Supplement of Daily Metal Reporter April 25, 1958

APRIL, 1958

Vol. 28 — No. 10

TABLE OF CONTENTS

METALS — 425 West 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y.
Published by the National Business Press, Inc.
Phone: WAtkins 4-0660
Cable Address: ATPUBCO, New York
Branches: Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston
London Office: 81 Highview Ave., Edgware, Middlesex, England
Cable Address: ATPUBCO, London

Affiliated Publications: Daily Metal Reporter, Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Waste Trade Journal, Waste Trade Directory, Standard Metal Directory, Mines Register, World's Waste Trade Directory, Sales (weekly), Daily Surplus Sales Record

TWO LINE *Editorials*

Maybe our State Department ought to try to find out how Russia is able to win so many allies in the near East by promises, while we are spending our hard cash to make enemies.

* * *

The Supreme Soviet has approved the suggested 1958 budget by a vote of 1347 to 0. This indicates an inspiring unanimity of confidence in the Soviet leaders—or something.

* * *

"Any sort of action," says a newspaper philosopher "must produce some kind of result." Not necessarily; what about the deliberations of the United Nations?

* * *

An international symposium of nuclear scientists, after two years' study, announces that the neutron measures one ten-billionth of an inch in diameter. This will be disappointing news to those who thought it was much larger.

* * *

One nuclear missiles expert says that within a few years "a regular army will be obsolete." But then who will police the schools?

* * *

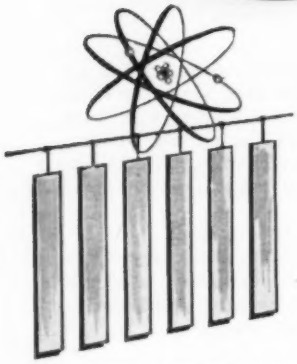
There's lots of disturbing news in the papers these days; but, on the other hand, there was the news item announcing a sharp decline in the popularity of rock-and-roll.

Photograph courtesy
Cities Service Company

Contents **3 POUNDS**

Container **3 TONS**

HOT CARGO. . . *and* **LEAD** *was the most practicable material for handling it!*



The shipment consisted of six strips of cobalt, each 16 x 2 x ⅛ inches.

Consider this safety problem involved. With a potency of two and a half times the world's supply of radium, three pounds of irradiated cobalt had to be delivered recently from Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island to the radiation section of the newly constructed Cities Service Research and Development Company Laboratory at Cranbury, New Jersey. It was the most potent shipment of its kind ever to leave Brookhaven.

For its journey, the metal was encased in a three ton protective lead shield!

Another example of the protective value of LEAD in the field of nuclear activity! While other materials including water, dense concrete, and other heavy metals such as gold also can shield workers, they are much less practicable. They require great masses. A relatively small mass of lead provides adequate shielding. Hence, its use as container material for this and similar shipments.

In addition to the well-recognized and time-tested uses of lead in the rapidly growing nuclear field, LEAD continues to broaden its usefulness in other fields: ceramics, building materials, decorative finishes, special steels, protective paints, processing equipment, lubricants.

Old uses of lead are expanding. New uses are coming into the picture.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

The Largest Producer of Lead in the United States

250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Washington Report

April 10, 1958

THE hard-pressed domestic mining industry is still awaiting action by the Administration and Congress that will afford this vital segment of the nation's economy some measure of relief. The U. S. Tariff Commission probably will not announce what it will do about the industry's request for higher import duties on lead and zinc until the week of April 21. And the Government's long-term stockpile purchase program for zinc has come to an end and it is anticipated that a similar program for lead will be terminated shortly.

The official announcement by the Office of Defense Mobilization, that with the March purchase of zinc by the General Services Administration the Government's stockpiling of that metal has come to an end, did not surprise zinc producers. Such action by the ODM had been anticipated for some time. With this prop removed from the zinc market, demands have been voiced in the Senate and the House that the Tariff Commission expedite announcement of its recommendations on the lead and zinc duties.

Zinc Acquisitions

Sen. Mike Mansfield (Dem., Mont.), in commenting on the ODM's ending of the zinc stockpile program, reported recent ODM zinc acquisitions as follows: 10,000 tons in December, 1957; 10,000 tons in January, 1958; 8,152 tons in February, 1958, and 6,000 tons in March, 1958. Sen Mansfield said the commission concluded its lead and zinc tariff hearings on November 26, 1957, and that it has had ample time to reach a decision. He said, "Each day of delay sees a worsening of conditions in the industry, increasing unemployment, and crystallization of opposition to extension of the Trade Agreements Act in the absence of proper and prompt exercise of administrative procedures provided for in the act."

In the House, Rep. E. Edmondson (Dem., Okla.) also urged quicker action by the commission, stating that in his district many people had been "adversely affected by the general shutdown of lead and zinc mines, mills, and smelters."

Opposition to an increase in U. S. tariffs on lead and zinc continued to be voiced. The Organization of American States (OAS) voted unanimously to bring to the attention of the United Nations complaints by Mexico, Peru and Bolivia against possible higher U. S. tariffs on these metals. The 21-nation council approved a resolution stating that declining prices of lead and zinc constituted a world program.

Industry Pleads for Action

At hearings held by the Senate Interior Committee on March 24-28, strong pleas for Government action to aid the domestic metal and mining industries were made by industry representatives. It was announced at the opening of the hearings that Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton has requested to be heard by the committee on April 28. Presumably he will present the Administration's views on a metals and minerals program. Mr. Seaton had originally been asked to be the lead-off witness on March 24 but had said he would not be prepared to offer any recommendations at that time.

Mr. Seaton, however, did urge Congress to repeal the suspension on copper import taxes. The taxes have been suspended since 1947 except for short periods in 1950 and 1951. Mr. Seaton made this recommendation in a letter to the Senate Finance Committee. He wrote this committee that in the past year and a half "the extreme shortage of copper has disappeared."

Several witnesses testifying before the Interior committee advocated import taxes of 4 cents a pound on copper, lead and zinc when prices of these metals fall below specified levels or "peril points." Julian D. Conover, of the American Metal Congress, listed the peril points at 30 cents a pound for copper; 17 cents for lead and 14½ cents for zinc.

Nation's Requirements

Governor Charles H. Russell, appearing on behalf of the Conference of 11 Western Governors, also advocated Congress take measures to guarantee that at least one-half of the nation's mineral requirements be obtained from the United States and its possessions. He also recommended a 4 cent tax on copper.

Dr. Marshall T. Huntting, of the Washington State Division of Mines, told the committee that "the most practical solution lies in price laws established by flexible import taxes that would go into effect when open market prices fall below 'peril points' set at levels appropriate to domestic production costs."

Consumption Estimates

Consumption estimates of certain metals and minerals for this year and next were presented at the hearings by Frederick H. Mueller, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs. He said refined copper consumption will rise from 1,368,000 short tons in 1957 to 1,380,000 tons this year and 1,460,000 tons in 1959. Use of refined copper plus base scrap is expected to climb from 2,108,000 tons last year to 2,118,000 tons in 1958 and 2,260,000 tons in 1959, Mr. Mueller testified.

Increased consumption this year over 1957 also was forecast for bauxite and acid-grade fluorspar. Declines were indicated for antimony, chrome, cobalt, metallurgical-grade flourspar, iron ore, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, tin and tungsten.

House Action of Stockpiling

While the Senate Interior Committee held hearings on how to aid the domestic mining industry, the House Appropriations Committee denied the Administration's request for $70,000,000 in additional stockpile funds. The main effect of this action was to rule out GSA's plans to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for materials acquired under the foreign agricultural disposal program. The committee specifically okayed the $18,800,000 that GSA had proposed to spend for procurement of new materials in the open market.

Sen. Mensfield, however, has introduced legislation which would require the Government in 1959 to buy up 400,000 tons of domestically-mined copper at 30 cents a pound; 180,000 tons of U. S. common lead at 17 cents a pound; 280,000 pounds of U. S. zinc at 14½ cents, and 9,000,000 long ton units of domestic manganese ore un-

(Continued on Page 13)

U. S. LEAD AND ZINC IMPORTS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO ACTUAL AMOUNT NEEDED BY DOMESTIC CONSUMERS

Producers Against Subsidies; Quota System Held Impractical; Stockpiling Deemed Temporary Expedient; May Be Forced to Enlarge Foreign Investment

By ANDREW FLETCHER, President, St. Joseph Lead Company

I WILL NOT attempt to deny that the lead and zinc industry, and St. Joe, are beset with difficulties. With very few exceptions, mining corporations, particularly those in the nonferrous metal field, are subjected to international competition to a degree that can greatly affect their outlook and profit possibilities. Therefore, in discussing with you the St. Joe outlook, I must necessarily sketch its position with reference to competition from foreign production.

Unlike a manufacturer, we cannot set and maintain a price for our products unless that price conforms to world markets. It is simply a fact of life that lead and zinc can be produced more cheaply outside the United States than inside. We in St. Joe know this because we are in production on both areas. The reason for the relatively low foreign production costs is not so much because of lower wage scales, as it is that most foreign operators have access to higher grade ores than we have, and the cost per pound of producing lead and zinc is therefore less. This being so, metal produced abroad can be sold in the United States at a price under U. S. market prices. An explanation of the lead-zinc industry's present situation will make clear to you the short-term outlook for the company. The long-term outlook for St. Joe involves several factors, both good and bad, and in all fairness to you, I will do my best to include both. My belief, of course, is that the good far outweighs the bad, but my effort here today will simply be to lay the evidence before you so that you can form an opinion of your own.

Prices Decline

Through most of 1955 and all of 1956, the U. S. Government supported lead and zinc prices both in the United States and abroad by taking surplus metal off world markets. This was done through stockpiling and the barter program of exchanging surplus U. S. agricultural commodities for strategic materials. Lead and zinc prices held at 16c per pound and 13½c per pound respectively until early in May, 1957. At about that time, the U. S. Government revised the barter program in such a way as to make it practically inoperative. Without Government support, world metal prices promptly dropped, and through the rest of 1957, U. S. lead and zinc prices held to levels of 13c and 10c per pound respectively. World metal prices have been lower than 9c for lead and 8c for zinc, and in recent months, due to inadequate tariff protection, both metals have been sold in large quantities in the United States at over 1c and even 2c per pound below domestic prices.

ANDREW FLETCHER

Encouraged by Government support, metal producers both here and abroad expanded production, and thus created enormous yearly surpluses. Even though actual consumption of both metals has held to relatively high levels, declining only slightly in 1957, there were still available for 1957 consumption in the U. S. markets a total of 219,000 tons of lead and 355,000 tons of zinc in excess of the quantities needed for U. S. requirements. All of this excess lead and zinc can be accounted for by unnecessary imports of metals. The domestic mining industry alone cannot supply all U. S. requirements, and we have not asked, nor will we ask, that imports be blocked. We simply ask that our markets be not flooded by the unnecessary imports that depress our prices to the point where many domestic producers of lead and zinc cannot earn a profit by any economies available to them. We further believe that the prevailing disastrous condition is a matter of concern not only to the miners but also to consumers of metals, and to the citizens of this country as a whole.

Problems Can Be Solved

The greatest present problem for domestic lead-zinc producers, and for St. Joe, as I have already indicated, is depressed U. S. metal markets caused by a flood of unneeded imports brought about by over-production throughout the world, which was encouraged by Government purchasing and foreign aid programs. Having created the problem, the Government, in fairness, ought to assume the major responsibility for solving it, and indeed, the Administration made a sincere attempt in 1957 by presenting to Congress a Long-Range Minerals Policy Program, designed in part to curb excessive imports of metal without choking them off altogether. As applied to lead and zinc, this policy would establish "peril points" in U. S. markets of 17c per pound for lead and 14½c per pound for zinc. Above these points, no taxes or tariffs would apply. Below these points, a tax would be applied to lead imports of 1c for each 1c drop in price to a maximum of 3c per pound for prices below 15c. The maximum tax on zinc would be 2c per pound for prices below 12½c. We agreed with this policy in principle, although we believed that the taxes are not sufficient to maintain a prosperous mining industry that is required to develop the latent mineral resources of our country. We also believe it preferable to avoid the sliding-scale feature and apply a flat 4c per pound tax to both lead and zinc metal, and 2.8c per pound for the metal content of ore or concentrates, when U. S. prices fall below the suggested peril points, but this protection could only be obtained by Congressional action.

Escape Clause

The Administration's proposals were rejected by Congress, and late in 1957, the domestic lead-zinc industry at the suggestion of President Eisenhower, applied to the Tariff Commission for relief under the escape clause. Unfortunately, this relief can only take the form of a flat increase in tariffs to 2.1c per pound for zinc and 2.55c per pound for lead, which is not sufficient, and which lacks the flexibility of the "peril point" above which there would be no duty or tax. Quotas on imports, although obviously effective, are generally disliked by most domestic producers and probably all foreign producers, because of the extreme difficulty in establishing quotas and in altering them to meet changing conditions. For example, consider the variety in types of concentrate required by various zinc smelters in the United States, and that transportation costs have a great bearing on what concentrates can be handled due to the smelter location. In my opinion, the establishment of equitable quotas is impractical. Subsidies to domestic producers have also been suggested,

Excerpts of address at meeting of New York Society of Security Analysts, New York City, April 10, 1958.

but owing to its unhappy experience with the Premium Price Plan during World War II, the industry is definitely opposed to this form of assistance. Stockpiling is only a temporary solution, as we all know that the Government cannot indefinitely buy the world surplus production. In my opinion, the difficulty with barter is that foreign nations, such as Canada, Australia, and South America, will object to our flooding their markets with surplus agricultural products, just as we are now complaining about our metal markets being flooded by their surplus metals.

U. S. Users Need Domestic Supply

Because I have just been outlining a special form of tariff protection, in the form of an import tax below suitable peril points, as a means of solving our major present problem, you might possibly reach two conclusions:

1. That domestic lead-zinc producers, like St. Joe, can think of no better way out than to call for help from the Government.

2. That if domestic producers are in such a precarious state, perhaps we had better let them drown in the flood of imports and look to foreign producers for all of our metal needs beyond those supplied by secondary metals.

To deal with the second of these misconceptions first, let me simply point out that domestic miners and consumers of nonferrous metals are now at one extreme of a cycle, namely the one in which miners exist on the ragged edge of disaster while consumers enjoy give-away prices for metals, and earn abnormal profits by buying distressed foreign metal and selling on the basis of the prices that the domestic miners are trying to hold. The other extreme is the one in which miners cannot produce metal fast enough to meet consumer demands, and in which consumers fight to build inventories as metal prices mount ever higher. We have passed through both extremes recently and repeatedly. Zinc at 10c per pound is 48 per cent below its level in 1951. Copper at 25c per pound is certainly a bargain when compared with the 1956 world price of 55c per pound. Consider lead at over 25c and zinc at over 35c during the Korean War and other similar periods, when consumers inside and outside the United States would, and did, pay almost any price to get metal.

In such emergencies, imports into the United States drop to a trickle because it is more profitable to sell metal elsewhere. I have said repeatedly, and I will say again, that regardless of all the good-will and desire to be helpful possessed by our foreign friends in the metal mining industry, if ever a time comes when U. S. consumers of metals are wholly dependent on imports, just as surely as night follows day, the domestic consumers will find themselves in a period of scarcity, frantically buying metal wherever they can get it and with price no object, simply to keep themselves in business. This is not a hypothetical situation. It has already happened and it will happen again, unless we find means to prevent it. Obviously, the miners themselves cannot develop such means because the laws of the land and our own inclinations oppose the formation of cartels or other restrictive trade agreements. That puts it squarely up to the Government as the only agency free and powerful enough to act. In brief, imports must be encouraged, but must be limited to roughly the amount actually needed by our domestic industries.

If No Protection, Then What?

However great is the need for adequate and equitable tariffs, you will probably say to me that the general policy of this Administration and of probable future administrations will be opposed to higher tariffs, and you will ask what will happen to St. Joe if we don't have tariff relief. We also realize that Government policies change, sometimes radically, and we would be unwise indeed to base our confidence in the future of the company on the shifting foundation of tariff policy. What then do we have as an alternative? We have given much thought to that question, and in fact we began many years ago to develop an alternative. The best evidence of that effort lies in the dividends we received last year from our foreign operations. Believe me, the contribution made to our first quarter 1958 earnings by our Argentine affiliate and our North African investment was both substantial and very welcome — as it amounted to over $2.5 million. If the Government should be content to let domestic metal miners wither, to turn prosperous mining communities into ghost towns, and let the domestic consumer assume the hazards of paying abnormal prices

(Continued on Page 13)

1957 THIRD BEST YEAR FOR DIE CASTERS; OVERALL PRODUCTION, SALES TOPPED ONLY IN '55 AND '56

Industry Affected by General Decline in Economy Last Summer; Aluminum, Copper Consumption Set New Records But Use of Zinc and Magnesium Dipped

By DAVID LAINE, Secretary, American Die Casting Institute

1957 WAS a most uneven year for die castings. While overall total production and sales were exceeded only in 1955 and 1956, the wide variations in production rates during the year adversely affected operating results out of proportion to the volume changes.

A precipitate drop in production in the fourth quarter, after a record-breaking first half, coupled with the sharp break in zinc price levels and softness of the secondary aluminum market made 1957 an extremely difficult year for the industry.

The general decline in the economy noted in the closing weeks of the year began to affect die casting operations in mid-summer. The poor reception of 1958 model automobiles by the public reduced November and December production schedules by half for many die casters.

Additional factors complicating the situation were the uncertainty as to future zinc price stability in the light of the zinc industry's demand for higher tariffs and the impact of increased "hot metal" aluminum operations by the captive automotive die casting facilities.

Metal Requirements

Aluminum consumption for die casting reached a new high level in 1957. Aluminum alloy die castings totaled 376,500,000 pounds, 2.5 per cent above the 1956 record level. An additional 28,200,000 pounds of aluminum were consumed in the making of zinc alloys for die casting. This 1957 total of 404,700,000 pounds exceeded 1956 aluminum requirements by 8,500,000 pounds.

Of this 404.7 million pounds of aluminum consumed in die castings 78 per cent, or 316 million pounds, was supplied by the smelting industry. The balance was of primary origin. Die casting uses, thus, accounted for 54 per cent of the total production of the aluminum smelting industry.

Of the 376.5 million pounds of aluminum casting alloys required for die casting, 76.5 per cent was of secondary origin and represented 58.8 per cent of the total casting alloy produced by the aluminum smelting industry.

Of the primary aluminum casting alloy used in die casting in 1957 it is estimated that almost 45 per cent was supplied under the "hot metal" contract arrangements.

Zinc consumption for die casting in 1957 was 351,500 tons which is equal to 38 per cent of total slab zinc consumption. This is 14.2 per cent below the all-time high of 1955 and 3.1 per cent below the 1956 figure.

Magnesium die casting in 1957 was 12 per cent below the record high of 1956 and indicated consumption was 5,400,000 pounds.

Copper consumption for die casting in 1957 set a new high mark. With total brass die casting output at 10.5 million pounds, copper consumption of about 7½ million pounds is indicated.

Die Casting Production

1957 die casting production statistics portray clearly both the inherent strength and growth potential of die casting as a process, and the intra-industry relationships of custom, or job shop, production versus captive output.

Die castings are of increasing importance in terms of total nonferrous casting production. While gross output of production in 1957 was disappointing as a result of the fourth quarter collapse of the national economy, the share of the casting markets attained by die castings is of significant long term importance.

The fundamental economies and values inherent in the die casting process continue to indicate a widening field of application and acceptance where nonferrous castings are involved. This is shown in Table A.

TABLE A
Die Casting — Per Cent of Total Nonferrous Castings

Metal	1955	1956	1957
Aluminum	43.0	47.3	49.0
Zinc	91.0	98.9	99.0
Magnesium	21.4	17.0	19.3
Copper	0.8	1.0	1.2

Source: U. S. Government and ADCI reports.

Custom, or job shop, die casting production accounts for the vast majority of die castings produced. 1957 was no exception to this.

"Hot Metal" Deals

Captive facilities for die casting aluminum are being expanded by the automobile manufacturers as a result of the discriminatory and preferential metal prices provided in the "hot metal" aluminum contracts. It must be noted that the largest customer for the heaviest applications of aluminum die castings is the automobile industry. The impact of such captive facility is further magnified by the erratic car production estimates characteristic of the automobile producers in the past years, as well as by their purchasing practices. The brunt of miscalculations in car production estimates is borne by the custom die casters since the captive facilities are operated at a constant production level.

Greater diversification of die casting applications and growing total use by other industries is increasing and further stimulation of such markets is indicated.

The percentage of total die casting output which was custom, or job shop, produced is shown in Table B.

TABLE B
Custom Die Casting: Per Cent of Total Die Casting

Metal	1955	1956	1957
Aluminum	76.5	71.4	71.3
Zinc	67.0	64.4	64.0
Magnesium	86.6	87.1	88.8
Copper	54.1	67.0	71.0

Source: U. S. Government and ADCI data.

Automotive Use

Shipments of die castings for automotive use amounted to 56.9 per cent of the zinc, 42.8 per cent of the aluminum and 37.4 per cent of the magnesium output of the custom die casters. Automotive use of die castings is of the utmost importance not only to the custom die casting industry but also to the zinc and aluminum industries. The automotive market consumed some 225,000 tons of Special High Grade slab zinc and more than 200 million pounds of aluminum in die castings alone in 1957. The continued trend of increased use of zinc and aluminum die castings per automobile is indicated in Table C.

TABLE C
Die Castings: Total Automotive Use Stated
(In Pounds Per Passenger Car)

Metal	1955	1956	1957
Aluminum	20.3	29.1	30.6
Zinc	68.7	71.3	72.4

Source: ADCI data.

Significant increases in aluminum die casting content in 1958 and future models have already been outlined by the automotive industry in statements to the Raw Materials Subcommittee of the House of Representatives' Small Business Committee. Continued high level zinc die casting use in automobiles is looked for, and research designed to improve and increase the utility of zinc die cast components is being undertaken by the American Zinc Institute as well as by the American Die Casting Institute.

In spite of 1957's vicissitudes, it should be noted that the custom die

Excerpts from American Die Casting Institute's annual review of die casting industry.

casting industry attained all time highs in shipments to a number of customer industry groups. A new high level of shipments of zinc die castings for Office Equipment and Business Machine use was recorded. New high use levels for aluminum die castings were noted for Agricultural Equipment; Office Equipment and Business Machines, Photographic, Optical, and Scientific Devices; and Toys, Sporting Goods and Personal Goods. In magnesium and brass die casting shipments only limited comparisons are possible, but the increase in total use indicates similar new highs.

Sales of Die Castings

Dollar sales value data are not generally revealing for comparative evaluation purposes since metal price levels largely determine die casting prices.

The wide break in zinc prices in April-May 1957, and the generally lower level of secondary aluminum casting alloy prices prevailing all year, tended to depress sales values quite apart from the effect of the volume decrease in the fourth quarter. On an annual basis, zinc prices were 2.098 cents per pound lower and secondary aluminum 4.309 cents lower than the 1956 annual average prices. Current price levels are below the first quarter of 1957 levles by an even wider margin.

The value of custom die casting shipments by job-shop producers in 1957 was $416,500,000. This value is exclusive of the value of die casting dies and special tooling. It also excludes the additional value of sales of plating and other finishing. Such sales and services represent additional dollar billings estimated at over $250,000,000.

No sales value for captive produced die castings is available since such output is not "sold" in the usual sense.

The value of $416,500,000 for total die castings sales includes $210,000,000 for zinc, $193,500,000 for aluminum, and $13,000,000 for magnesium and brass die casting sales.

NO EASING IN SUPPLY OF COPPER IN EUROPE; SPOT WIREBARS COMMANDING PREMIUMS OVER LME LEVELS

Market Outlook More Cheerful; Moderate Consumer Demand for Tin; Lead, Zinc Factors Await Decision on U. S. Import Taxes on Metals

April 5, 1958

THE PAST month has seen the emergence of a more cheerful aspect to the copper market than for some considerable time.

It is true that, in part, the better sentiment was qualified by some apprehensions as to possible later repercussions of the very big "bull" account understood to have been opened on the Commodity Exchange in New York in anticipation of import duties on copper into the United States later this year.

Current estimates here are that this position may be as big as 40,000 to 50,000 tons. Sales are believed to have come largely from U. S. custom smelters and arbitrage sales from this side of the Atlantic. It is felt that there will probably not be much covering-in done by the sellers, so that unless the U. S. copper situation looks a great deal stronger than it does at the moment, some of the bulls on Comex may encounter some problems in liquidating their commitments later on.

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports U. K. January production of refined copper as 14,836 tons, against 16,320 tons in December, while stocks of refined dropped from 70,871 tons at the end of December, to 61,276 tons at the end of January. Stocks of blister rose slightly to 21,207 tons from 20,606 tons. Consumption details are given below:

(Long Tons)

PRODUCT	Gross Output 1 month ending 31st January 1958	1957
Unalloyed Copper Products		
Wire (1)	22,643	27,002
Rods, bars & sections	1,818	1,621
Sheet, strip & plate	5,212	5,563
Tubes	5,476	4,918
Castings & miscellaneous	650	650
Alloyed Copper Products		
Wire	1,508	1,600
Rods, bars & sections	10,946	10,452
Sheet, strip & plate	8,353	8,840
Tubes	2,282	1,874
Castings & miscellaneous	6,399	7,055
Copper sulphate	3,088	4,619
Total all products	68,375	74,194
Copper content of output	56,615	....
Consumption of refined copper (2)	46,437	....
Consumption of Copper & Alloy (3) scrap (copper content)	10,178	....

Notes — (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire and production of wire rods for export.
(2) Virgin and secondary refined copper.
(3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

Although Inco has reduced its output primarily to balance the nickel supply situation, it means, of course, that its by-product copper output will also be reduced. Just at the moment the situation is also colored to some extent by the strike which has just broken out at Chuquicamata in Chile. This if protracted, is bound to have a good deal of effect in view of the well-sold position of the main Chilean producers.

European Supplies Tight

There has certainly been no easing in the stringency of supplies of electrolytic copper in Europe in recent weeks. Indeed, for spot electrolytic wirebars, premiums of as much as £12 a ton over London Metal Exchange quotations have been asked for and paid although this is, perhaps, an extreme figure and the general run is closer to £10 a ton. Whether European consumption can be fully maintained at its recent rate is, admittedly, open to a certain amount of doubt, as the industrial outlook in Germany is not quite as ebullient as it was and in the U. K. some sections of the industry seem to be slowing down a little.

However, the motor car trade, both here and on the Continent, is certainly very busy and two of the biggest U. K. manufacturers of electrical equipment have recently reported bigger order books than a year ago. On the other hand, makers of copper sulphate report tougher competition in overseas markets than for a long time.

So far, the British wire makers do not seem to have been successful in securing further substantial Russian orders, but despite the business reported to have been placed with Chile by the Soviet, it is believed that Russia is still in the market for further appreciable tonnages and makers here are continuing negotiations. With the British cable trade showing signs of slowing down a little, U. K. mills would undoubtedly welcome renewed Russian orders. Otherwise British output and exports of wire this year may well decline.

At times, the price differential between New York and London has been such that metal has been moving westwards across the Atlantic, and this has, no doubt, helped to create the stringency in spot supplies over here. One of the factors which may have helped the London price to move upwards was the thought that if the tightness grew any worse on this side of the Atlantic it might be necessary to raise prices in order to attract metal from the American continent.

Tin Demand Moderate

With the International Tin Council at its meeting on March 4 to 6 deciding to make no change in export quotas the tone of the market temporarily improved, helped by the fact that since the Chinese New Year holiday (in the middle of February), Eastern sales have been on a much smaller scale.

However, with consumer demand in America and elsewhere continuing at best on a very moderate scale, renewed fears emerged as to whether the signatory countries to the International Tin Agreement would persevere with their fairly drastic export restrictions and would also be pre-

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

According to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, tin stocks in the U. K. amounted to 18,578 tons against 15,815 tons at the end of December and 10,591 tons at the end of November. Consumption, on the other hand, improved slightly from 1,420 tons during December to 1,734 tons during January, with production of primary also rising slightly to 3,614 tons from 3,403 tons. Full consumption details are given below:

TRADE	31st January 1958	1957
Tinplate	804	1,136
Tinning:		
Copper wire	47	48
Steel wire	8	8
Other	66	64
Total	121	120
Solder	148	209
Alloys:		
Whitemetal	244	227
Bronze and gunmetal	226	215
Other	40	35
Total	510	477
Wrought tin (1):		
Foil and sheets	29	29
Collapsible tubes	27	34
Pipes, wire and capsules	5	12
Total	61	75
Chemicals (2)	81	105
Other uses (3)	9	12
Total all trades	1,734	2,134

(1) Includes Compo & "B" metal; (2) Mainly tin oxide; (3) Mainly powder.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER				TIN				LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 8 12	94 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956 Averages	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 5	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7
1957										
January	265 17 11	264 14 4	266 3 2	789 3 2	771 10 5	789 16 4	116 5 1	114 10 8	103 5 1	98 13 8
February	245 11 2	244 2 0	245 16 3	770 16 9	752 9 6	771 8 6	113 3 0	112 6 11	99 8 11	96 17 0
March	239 10 11	239 2 9	239 14 6	770 14 6	756 8 7	771 7 2	113 2 1	112 6 11	96 12 3	94 15 9
April	241 19 2	242 15 9	242 2 0	774 4 9	768 7 6	774 17 6	111 17 5	111 14 1	98 7 6	94 13 5
May	237 17 5	238 1 2	238 0 3	765 8 1	763 8 6	765 15 3	99 9 3	99 16 1	85 15 7	82 8 3
June	227 2 8	228 16 2	227 5 9	762 10 0	759 14 9	762 16 10	91 13 9	91 19 9	74 6 1	73 16 4
July	217 10 12	219 11 9	217 14 9	753 2 8	750 3 8	753 13 1	90 12 3	91 4 11	75 3 1	73 14 11
August	208 12 3	210 12 7	208 15 9	740 0 9	748 18 1	740 6 8	91 14 6	92 0 3	73 17 10	73 13 9
September	193 18 2	197 5 1	194 3 4	739 13 7	739 16 11	740 0 11	89 16 9	90 9 1	73 1 9	73 7 5
October	186 9 8	190 0 9	186 14 7	731 12 2	728 15 8	731 17 5	85 18 1	86 10 1	69 3 7	69 4 4
November	187 18 7	191 17 9	188 3 4	730 5 3	710 12 7	730 10 6	83 3 4	83 6 2	67 10 6	67 1 3
December	181 8 8	185 14 5	181 12 0	730 11 3	728 11 3	730 16 6	73 4 3	73 18 2	62 15 11	62 19 2
1957 Averages	219 8 10	221 0 3	219 12 10	754 15 4	747 10 10	755 3 11	96 12 9	96 13 2	81 11 7	80 1 1
1958										
January	171 7 5	174 0 5	171 10 11	730 15 5	725 0 3	731 0 5	72 3 4	72 10 11	62 11 4	62 3 7
February	162 17 9	164 2 11	163 0 9	731 11 0	732 2 9	731 17 6	74 3 7	74 0 6	63 17 2	63 10 11
March	170 2 9	171 4 5	170 5 11	731 5 9	735 13 1	731 12 5	74 15 9	74 11 3	63 9 9	63 11 2

pared to make available to the Buffer Stock Manager sufficient funds for him to take up all the surplus tin that might be offered and so keep the price pegged at a minimum of £730 a ton.

Rumours have again been circulating that at its April meeting the I.T.C. might reduce the price levels in the Agreement and Thailand has again asked for an increase in its export quota.

In consequence of the lack of confidence, forward metal again stands at a discount, although it might not seem unreasonable to suppose that the producer signatories under the Agreement, already having sunk a very large amount of money in the Buffer Stock and faced up to the social repercussions of labor redundancy at the mines as a result of the reductions in exports, would be prepared to hold on until the steps they have already taken bring about a stronger market position.

The Russian brand of tin which was registered with the Metal Exchange and then withdrawn has been re-registered under the brand "XXX" with, presumably, suitable guarantees that only refined tin of suitable quality will be sold under this mark.

Lead Shipped to America

The main feature about the lead market here during the past month has been the fact that prices have continued to show a surprisingly wide differential from those prevailing in the U. S. A., with the inevitable result that metal has continued to be syphoned off the market here for shipment to America.

During the month, fairly confident reports were heard that the recommendations of the Tariff Commission would be made known at the end of March. It is interesting to see that when these failed to appear, U. S. domestic producers on April 1 dropped their price by one cent per pound to try and stem the flood of imports, much of which, as the president of the St. Joseph Lead Co. pointed out, is not required to meet the needs of domestic consumers.

U. S. Lead Duty

Until the U. S. duty position is finally cleared up, it seems probable that the world market will remain somewhat under a cloud as it is impossible to make any worthwhile forward calculations whilst this major uncertainty persists. Since the market here, as is usually the case, has tended to discount the worst that could happen, there is a chance that once the American duty position is settled there will be room for some improvement.

On the other hand, the expectation of an early ending of U. S. Government stockpiling is still not a helpful feature. However, the price mechanism is slowly but remorselessly at work tending to cut back production bit by bit in various parts of the world.

In this country, the cable trade at the moment looks like being a less big buyer of lead than in 1957, but on the other hand the battery trade is enjoying very active business.

Zinc Surplus

Although not unexpected, the biggest news in zinc during the past month has been, of course the official announcement by the Office of Defense Mobilization that the March purchases were the last that will be made for the U. S. national stockpile. This eventuality has been overhanging the market for so long that it is noteworthy that when it actually happened it had no noticeable effect on open market prices here.

However, the drop in the U. S. lead price created some apprehension that there might be a similar reaction in zinc and this, at any rate temporarily has tended to depress prices.

Although there have been in the aggregate big reductions in mine and smelter production of zinc, it is taking a long time for the existing surplus

(Continued on Page 13)

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

Stocks of lead in the U. K. at the end of January dropped slightly to 49,134 tons (9,362 tons English refined; 39,772 tons imported virgin lead) from 51,295 tons at the end of the previous month, according to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Production of English refined at 6,325 tons fell slightly from December's figure of 6,476 tons. Full consumption details are given below:

	31st January 1958	1957
Cables	9,655	9,683
Batteries — as metal	2,488	2,039
Battery oxides	2,514	2,092
Tetraethyl lead	1,664	1,760
Other oxides and compounds	1,729	1,988
White lead	778	860
Shot	411	457
Sheet and pipe	5,727	6,173
Foil and collapsible tubes	405	510
Other rolled and extruded	506	622
Solder	1,144	1,137
Alloys	1,461	1,315
Miscellaneous uses	1,125	1,021
Total consumption	29,607	29,657
of which:		
Imported virgin lead	15,981	14,921
English refined	6,831	6,841
Scrap including remelted	6,795	7,922

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports that stocks of zinc in the U. K. at the end of January amounted to 43,308 tons against 44,926 tons at the end of December. Consumption was slightly better 27,437 tons during January against 24,419 tons during December while production of virgin zinc dropped very slightly to 6,460 tons from 6,716 tons. Full consumption details are given below:

TRADE	31st January 1958	1957
Brass	8,794	8,764
Galvanizing	7,980	10,171
of which:		
General	2,930	3,082
Sheet	1,763	3,682
Wire	1,836	1,940
Tube	1,424	1,467
Rolled zinc	2,093	2,177
Zinc oxide	2,537	2,475
Zinc diecasting & forming alloy	4,247	3,181
Zinc dust	840	963
Miscellaneous uses	....	....
Total all trades	27,473	28,745
of which:		
Slab zinc		
High purity (99.99%)	4,753	3,674
Electrolytic & High Grade (99.95%)	5,471	5,217
G.O.B. Prime Western & debased	10,122	12,238
Other virgin material	350	265
Remelted zinc	436	677
Scrap — (Zinc content)		
Zinc metal, alloys & residues	2,873	2,834
Brass & other copper alloys	3,468	3,840

U. S. Lead, Zinc Imports Should Be Restricted

(Continued from Page 8)

for their raw materials — our major effort would then of necessity be directed to further investment in foreign operations. We do not relish the possibility of giving up being the largest domestic producer of lead and a major supplier of zinc, or the prospect of joining the ranks of foreign producers, but on the other hand, we have even less relish for the prospect of going out of the mining business. Happily, however, I do not believe that any Congress would permit of this alternative being forced upon us and the United States. Insofar as we are able, we in St. Joe are going to develop both domestic and foreign production, and our future earnings will, I feel sure, reflect that effort.

Changing Times

We in St. Joe are in a time of change, and are fully conscious of it. All of us in management are increasingly alert to the new opportunities which these changing times offer. For example, I have mentioned that St. Joe's growth has been financed completely out of earnings. We would dislike to change this tradition, but we will do so if it proves necessary and to our advantage. We have long hesitated to enter certain new fields, but if investigations prove such entrance to be advantageous, we will take that step. Obviously, in its 94 years, St. Joe has outlived more than one management group, yet its basic soundness and integrity have continued undiminished. Much of my thought has gone into the development of management people who will maintain our traditions and will yet have the flexibility and courage to carry the Company strongly through the changing world of the future. With its solid base in two indispensable metals, and with the diversification in iron ore and oil, I think the outlook for St. Joe is very bright. Metal prices fluctuate, and we are today at what I hope is the bottom of one of these downswings. Certainly the market places a low enough value on the price of our stock — though our markets are depressed, our spirits are not. Fundamentally, we know these facts:

1 — World population is growing. 2 — The standard of living is rising and will continue to rise all over the world, with perhaps the greatest growth in the near future to be expected in Europe. 3 — Lead, zinc, oil, and iron play a major part in such growth. 4 — Good lead mines are hard to find, and we have some of the best of the new known discoveries. 5 — If the world continues its inflationary spree, and I see no end in sight, minerals such as ours offer an attractive hedge. 6 — We are actively interested in maintaining St. Joe's growth and expanding in whatever direction it seems prudent and advantageous for us to do so.

That is why I can be cheerful in the face of depressed markets and adverse criticism from people who do not understand what we are doing about the lead and zinc problems. After all, St. Joe's greatest asset is the whole-hearted, loyal, and efficient efforts of its employees and the continued support of its stockholders. Knowing I can count on these assets, once more I can say that "I view the future with the greatest of confidence" and in my opinion, "green is the grass in the St. Joe fields!"

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

der terms of the Defense Production Act.

Barter Aid

Gordon Gray, ODM director, in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee on March 20, had indicated the domestic lead and zinc industries will get less help from the stockpiling program but might get more assistance from the barter program.

It appeared that the barter program as another avenue of possible aid had turned into a dead end when the Senate struck out a clause from a surplus disposal bill which would have greatly expanded barter provisions. The Senate approved an amendment to strike out the clause which would have authorized the Agriculture Department to barter $1,000,000,000 of U. S. farm surpluses for non-perishable materials abroad in the next two fiscal years starting July 1.

GSA Nickel Funds

The House Appropriations Committee on March 21 directed that the GSA come to Congress for specific authorization before it puts any more large sums of money into the nickel processing plant at Nicaro, Cuba, or before it offers the property for sale.

A day earlier, the committee had released testimony taken at closed-door hearings on February 11. At the February hearings, Franklin G. Floete, GSA Administrator, told the committee that the Government is having difficulty trying to sell its $75,000,000 Nicaro plant. Mr. Floete said the problems involved include a drop in nickel prices and the fact that the Cuban Government has not made a good tax offer for a prospective plant owner to succeed the present tax-free arrangement.

Committee members also criticized the awarding of a big U. S. Government contract to mine nickel in Cuba to the Freeport Sulphur Co. Although GSA officials said the contract was as good as any the GSA could have gotten, Rep. Albert Thomas (Dem., Tex.) charged that Freeport Sulphur "held up the taxpayers." A Freeport Sulphur spokesman said the company's contract with the Government was "not only fair and reasonable but also of great national importance because it makes possible the creation of a major new source of defense-vital nickel."

Air Force Titanium Proposal

An Air Force plan to encourage greater usage of titanium by making Government-owned supplies of titanium sponge — the basic metal — available without cost to fabricators for defense use is not satisfactory, in the opinion of representatives of leading titanium sponge producing and fabricating industries, it was announced March 31 after a special industry conference called by the Miscellaneous Metals and Minerals Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, at the request of the ODM.

H. B. McCoy, BDSA Administrator, said industry spokesmen doubted that the plan would have permanent effect on reducing the cost of titanium — the principle obstacle to its widespread use — and they feared it would work further injury to their business which has been on the downgrade since the cutback in aircraft production last year.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 12)

to be worked off and the very poor showing of the monthly American statistics has not helped to create confidence.

In the U. K. the bright spot continues to be the zinc alloy die casting industry which is booming — in line with the activity in motor car production; and this also seems to be true in France. On the other hand, galvanized sheet makers here continue to experience very dull trading conditions and their consumption of zinc is not much more than half what it was a year ago.

Apart from waiting for the settling of the U. S. duty question, it looks as if some further time may elapse before the zinc market generally can look forward to much improvement in consumption or appreciably higher prices. The increasing pressure for greater protection for the U. S. domestic industry certainly does nothing to help matters on this side of the Atlantic.

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1957, Under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE — The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1956 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes†	4.90c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture: and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, Muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE — Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheets, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE — Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1⅛c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.30c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc.†	2.70c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic†	2.70c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined**	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1⅞%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal†	22½%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	11%
Cobalt metal	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Magnesium, metallic†	14.30c lb.
Magnesium powder, sheets, wire†	18c lb. & 9½%
Magnesium alloys†	20c & 10%
Magnesium scrap	free
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	31½c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel scrap	free
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked — 2½% extra)	
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

***Crude bauxite import duty suspended to July 15, 1958. **Under Public Law 25 alumina imported for use in aluminum production is free for entries from July 17, 1956 to July 16, 1958. †Tariff to be reduced 5% on June 30, 1958, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.**

PRICE WEAKNESS PLAGUES DOMESTIC METAL MARKET AS SUPPLIES CONTINUE IN EXCESS OF CONSUMPTION

Smelter Copper Dips to 23½c, Producers Hold at 25c; Lead Drops to 12c; Cut Special, High Grade Zinc Premiums; Aluminum Slashed 2c; Tin Easier

April 11, 1958

PRICE weakness plagued the domestic metal market during the month in view. Reflecting the softness in the general economic situation, supplies of metals continued to exceed consumption, eroding the price structure.

Custom smelter electrolytic copper dropped back to 23.50c a pound delivered on April 8 after having advanced from that level to 24.00c a pound on March 24. Major primary copper producers maintained their electro quotation at 25.00c.

Lead dipped 1.00c a pound on April 1 to 12.00c a pound New York. The basic price for zinc was unchanged at 10.00c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade but the premiums for the Special High and the High Grades of zinc were reduced 0.50c and 0.35c a pound, respectively, on April 9.

Primary aluminum producers slashed their prices for primary pig and ingot aluminum 2.00c a pound on April 1.

Spot Straits tin, from the last previously quoted price of 95.125c a pound New York on March 12, slid off to 92.75c a pound on April 10.

Silver was unchanged at 88.625c an ounce New York. There was little change, pricewise, in quicksilver, which ranged from $232 to $236 per flask but platinum eased to $67-$75 an ounce. Lagging demand resulted in a major producer reducing its titanium metal sponge prices on April 1; A-1 grade was cut to $2.25 a pound, off 20.00c, and A-2 grade to $1.85, down 15.00c.

Smelter Copper at 23½c

Custom smelter electrolytic copper was reduced 0.50c a pound on April 8 to 23.50c a pound delivered. The lower price failed to bring about any increase in smelters' sales. The large primary producers continued to book orders for relatively small tonnages from their regular customers at the unchanged quotation of 25.00c a pound delivered.

Actually, consumers had shown little interest in buying smelter copper ever since the price was increased 0.50c a pound on March 24 to 24.00c a pound. There had been a good volume of business when smelters were at 23.00c and also at 23.50c, not so much because fabricators had experienced an improvement in buying on the part of their customers, but rather because the price appeared to be low enough to warrant the belief that the market was scraping bottom.

The smelter rise to 24.00c accompanied speculative buying in copper futures on the Commodity Exchange, which in turn reflected the uptrend in the metal on the London Metal Exchange.

Brass Ingot Prices

When the smelter copper quotation advanced 0.50c on March 20 to 23.50c a pound, leading manufacturers of brass and bronze ingots hiked their ingot selling prices 0.50c a pound across-the-board, the first time that such quotations had advanced this year. Ingot prices did not similarly reflect the rise in smelter copper to 24.00c on March 24, and no revisions were made when the smelter quotation dropped back to 23.50c on April 8.

Smelters were offering to buy scrap copper on the basis of 18.00c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire, which level was established on April 7.

The large Belgian copper producer, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, reduced its electrolytic copper price 67½ points on April 9 to 22.00c a pound, c.i.f. New York or Antwerp. The reduction by this producer generally reflects trends on the London Metal Exchange.

Chile Copper Strike

Company officials denied rumors, at this writing, that the strike at the Chuquicamata mine of Anaconda in Chile had ended. The strike started on April 1. On the other hand, some informed quarters were of the opinion that the strike might last for some time, since the company is not permitted by the Chilian Government to grant as large a wage increase as is sought by the workers. Chuquicamata had been producing about 22,000 tons of copper a month.

Advices from Chile also stated that the workers at Kennecott's mine in Sewell have given notice of their demand for a 40 per cent wage increase, plus marginal benefits. Their contract expires on June 30.

Lead at 12c New York

The price of lead was reduced 1.00c a pound on April 1 to 12.00c New York. It was the first reduction since December 2, 1957, when the price dropped from 13.50c to 13.00c. At 12.00c a pound lead is now at the lowest level since April, 1953.

Undoubtedly the price of the metal held as long as it did at 13.00c in anticipation that the U. S. Tariff Commission would recommend a high import duty on lead and that the President would act on the recommendation. At this writing, it is indicated the commission may make known its recommendations in another week or two. While the commission has been deliberating on the duty question, foreign lead had been coming into the domestic market and sold here at substantial price discounts. Other factors that had helped prop the domestic market also were slipping away. Barter deals have been greatly reduced and this in turn weakened the foreign price and made it possible to bring the metal into this country to compete with domestic lead.

The Government's purchases of purely domestic lead for the long-term stockpile also are on their way out. There has been no official statement as to the cut-off date but some quarters feel such purchases may be terminated in June.

On top of this, consumer demand has tapered off appreciably, largely because of the failure of the automobile industry to stage a comeback. There have been cuts in domestic lead production but producers have been unable to dispose of their output and unsold stocks have been piling.

Zinc Premiums Reduced

American Smelting & Refining Co. on April 9 reduced the premiums on Special High Grade zinc by 0.50c a pound to 11.25c a pound and cut the price for High Grade zinc by 0.35c a pound to 11.00c. Its prices for all die cast alloy ingots were reduced 0.50c a pound. The base price of 10.00c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade was unchanged. Asarco stated that large amounts of these types of zinc had been sold by other U. S. producers in recent months at discounts. Other producers quickly followed Asarco's action and officially reduced their prices to the same levels.

Zinc industry quarters, like lead, also anticipate action shortly by the U. S. Tariff Commission regarding an increase in zinc import duties. A real market prop was withdrawn when the Government officially announced that its buying of domestically-produced zinc for the long-term stockpile had ended with its purchases for March.

Consumer demand for zinc, at best, has only been moderate. And the March statistics for zinc proved to be further bad news. Unsold stocks in the hands of poducers rose substantially due to the fact that production is still running far in excess

KENNECOTT MAKES FURTHER CUTBACK IN U. S. OUTPUT

Kennecott Copper Corp. on April 17 announced it is further curtailing its copper production operations in Western states because of the greatly reduced demand for copper. It is Kennecott's third curtailment in production this year. The latest cut will result in a production rate of about 67 per cent of that in effect in 1957. A cut in output of 33 per cent would entail a cutback of about 128,000 tons from last year's U. S. production of 387,000 tons.

of shipments to consumers. Prospects are that the unsold stocks will mount further, in view of the fact that Government stockpile buying of the metal has ended.

March slab zinc statistics, in tons, with the February totals in perentheses, follow: production, 72,274 (68,354); shipments to domestic consumers, 48,948 (49,072); shipments for Government account, 8,763 (9,993); shipments to all destinations, 57,822 (59,511); stocks at end of month, 203,641 (189,189).

Aluminum Cut 2c Pound

The Big Three domestic primary producers — Aluminum Co. of America, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., and Reynolds Metals Co. — reduced their prices for primary aluminum 2.00c a pound, effective April 1. The 50-pound primary pig aluminum, 99½% plus grade, was cut to 24.00c a pound and the 30-pound primary aluminum ingot, 99½% plus grade, was dropped to 26.10c a pound. Appropriate adjustments in fabricated aluminum products also were made.

The reduction in the domestic price reflected the bombshell thrown by Aluminium Limited, the big Canadian producer, when it announced on March 27 it was cutting its pig aluminum quotation 2.00c a pound, effective April 1. The Canadian producer, in announcing the reduction, said it was the first significant change in an upward price move that began about a decade ago. Aluminium Limited said the metal is in free supply and new capacity is scheduled to come into production in many areas. A major factor for Aluminium Limited's reduction is the competition it has been encountering from Russian aluminum, particularly in the British market.

Tin Prices Weaken

Tin prices during the month in review gradually weakened. Spot Straits was quoted at 92.75c a pound New York on April 9, compared with the last previously quoted level in this space of 95.125 on March 12. For the March 12-April 9 period the high of 95.125c was registered on March 12 and 14, and the low of 92.50c occurred on April 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.

The lower prices at the beginning of April reflected heavy offerings of tin in the Singapore market plus lack of any real consumer demand in the domestic market. April 1 was the start of the new export control period as set up by the International Tin Council, and the heavy offerings in the East were due to the need for ready cash by many of the mines.

Silver Unchanged

The New York silver price was steady at 88.625c an ounce, which level was established on January 27 following a reduction of 0.50c an ounce.

Platinum Easier

Platinum continued to ease with spot metal in the outside dealer market available on April 9 at $67 an ounce. Although there were reports the refiner price might be revised downward, the major refiners still maintained their quotations at $72 to $75 an ounce on April 10; consequently, the market price ranged from $67 to $75 an ounce.

Quicksilver Steady

Quicksilver presented a steady appearance, with spot metal quoted at $232 to $236 per flask of 76 pounds. The price steadiness was attributed more to a fairly tight spot supply situation rather than sustained consumer demand.

Titanium Price Cut

Du Pont Company reduced prices on two grades of ductile titanium metal sponge, effective April 1. The price of A-1 grade was cut from $2.25 to $2.05 a pound, and A-2 grade from $2.00 to $1.85 a pound.

It was the second price reduction by Du Pont in 10 months. Titanium sponge metal has steadily declined in price from the $5 a pound introduction quotation in 1948 when Du Pont became the first commercial manufacturer. Demand for titanium has slackened since the cutback in aircraft production last year. Stauffer Chemical Co., on April 8, disclosed it had halted production of the metal because of the sharp drop in demand for titanium Du Pont stated, however, that it anticipates the most recent price reductions on sponge will broaden the markets for titanium. Du Pont's price for its A-2 grade fines was unchanged at $1.65 a pound.

Daily Metal Quotations for March, 1958

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter*
(In Cents Per Pound)

MARCH	Copper					Tin — Straits New York		Lead		Zinc					Alumi-num	Anti-mony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price F.a.s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	30-Lb. Ingot 99½% Plus (f. o. b.)	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	....	....	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	....
3	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	94.75	94.625	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
4	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	94.75	94.625	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
5	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	95.25	95.125	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
6	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	95.75	95.625	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
7	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
8	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	....	....	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	....
10	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	96.00	95.875	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
11	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	95.00	94.875	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
12	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	95.125	95.00	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
13	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	95.00	94.875	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
14	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	95.125	94.875	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
15	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	....	....	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	....
17	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	95.00	94.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
18	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	94.00	94.00	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
19	25.00	23.00	23.60	25.00	Nom.	93.50	93.375	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
20	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.625	93.50	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
21	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.00	94.00	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
22	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	....	....	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	
24	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.75	93.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
25	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.625	93.625	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
26	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.50	93.50	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
27	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.50	93.50	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
28	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.125	93.125	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
29	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	....	....	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	
31	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.00	93.00	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
AV.	**25.00**	**23.326**	**23.763**	**25.00**	**Nom.**	**94.452**	**94.363**	**13.00**	**12.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.35**	**11.75**	**28.10**	**29.00**	**88.625**
HI.	**25.00**	**24.00**	**24.60**	**25.00**	**Nom.**	**96.125**	**96.00**	**13.00**	**12.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.35**	**11.75**	**28.10**	**29.00**	**88.625**
LO.	**25.00**	**23.00**	**22.60**	**25.00**	**Nom.**	**93.00**	**93.00**	**13.00**	**12.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.35**	**11.75**	**28.10**	**29.00**	**88.625**

* When split quotations prevail the daily average price is listed. The highs and lows for the month take into consideration the levels reached at both sides of such ranges.

Copper Brands

Deliverable Against Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Tacoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic
B. & M.	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic
M U F	Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic
A. L. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewisohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic
L. N. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic
P * D	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic
N. E. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic
R E C	Rhokana Corporation	Electrolytic
B O R	Rudnici Bakra i Topionice	Electrolytic
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
OFHC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. C. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
N. H. E.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
A M CO R H C	United States Metals Refining Company	Fire Refined High Conductivity

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
* * * (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
P. D. M.	Phelps Dodge Corporation	
R	†United States Metals Refining Company	

Official List of Approved Refiners Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Andes Copper Mining Co.
Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.
Chile Copper Company
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.
Kennecott Copper Corp.
Lewin Metals Corp.
Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
Norddeutsche Affinerie
Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Raritan Copper Works
Rhokana Corporation
Rudnici Bakra i Topionice
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
United States Metals Refining Co.
Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.

Lead Brands

Refined At	Producer	Brand Mark
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ALTON
Carteret, N. J., U. S.	United States Metals Refining Co.	**A M CO
Monterrey, Mexico	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ASARCO MONTERREY
Port Pirie, Australia	Broken Hill Associated Smelters	*B.H.A.S.
Indianapolis, Ind., U. S.	National Lead Co., American Lead Plant	†aBLUE ARROW AMERICAN LEAD CORP.
Braubach a/Rhein, Germany	Blei-und Silberhutte Braubach	*Braubach dopp. raff. Deutschland
Idaho, U. S.	Bunker Hill Smelter	*BUNKER "C" HILL
Orya, Peru	Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	*CERRO PERU
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†aCHEMICAL ST. L. S. & R. CO.
Monterrey, N. L., Mexico	Compania Metalurgica Penoles, S.A.	**C.M.F. y A.M.
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*DOE RUN
Oker, Germany	Unterharzer Berg- und Huttenwerke	*HARZ 99.985, HARZ 99.9
Joplin, Mo., U. S.	Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Co.	*EAGLE-PICHER
Kamioka, Japan	Mitsui Mining Co.	*E.M.K.
Stolberg, Rhineland, Germany	Stolberger Zinc Aktiengesellschaft fur Bergbau und Hattenbetrieb	*Eschweiler raffine
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*FEDERAL
Chicago, Ill., U. S.	Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Refining Co.	†G B
Hoboken, Belgium	Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken	*H.E.R. Escaut
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*HERCULANEUM
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	International Smelting & Refining Co.	*ILR
Monsanto, Ill., U. S.	Lewin-Mathes Co.	†MONSANTO
Monteponi, Italy	Societa di Monteponi	*Monteponi
San Gavino Monreale, Sardinia, Italy	Montevecchio Societa Italiana del Piombo e dello Zinco	*Montevecchio
Hammond, Ind., U. S.	Metals Refining Company	†M R CO METALS REFINING CO.
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*OMAHA & GRANT
Overpelt, Belgium	Compagnie des Metaux d-Overpelt-Lommel et de Corphalie, S.A.	*Overpelt extra-raffine O.V.-L.L.-Dur.
Megrine, Tunis	Ste. Min. & Metall. de Penarroya	*Penarroya
Penarroya, Sopwith & Cartagena, Spain	Ete Min. & Met. de Penarroya	*Penarroya
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*PERTH AMBOY
Genoa, Italy	Societa di Pertusola	*Pertusola
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*ST. JOE
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†aST. L. S. & R. CO.
Selby, Calif., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*SELBY
Trail, B. C., Canada	Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	*TADANAC
Baelen-Usines, Belgium	Ste. des Mines and Founderies de Zinc de la Vieille-Montagne Anglem	*Three Stars Vieille-Montagne Bar
Mezica, Yugoslavia	Central European Mines, Limited	*TRECA
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*TSUMCO
Hoboken, Belgium	The Tsumeb Corporation	*TSUMCO
Midvale, Utah, U. S.	United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*USS CO
E. Chicago, Ind., U. S.	United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*U S S CO ELECTRO
Norfolk, Va., U. S.	Virginia Lead Smelting Corp., The	†aVIRGINIA
Staten Island, N. Y., U. S. A.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co.	Nassau Blue
Newark, N. J., U. S. A.	Hudson Smelting & Refining Co.	Hudson
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.	Bers & Co., Inc.	Schuylkill

*Deliverable against: Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts **without Certificate of Assay.**

**Subsidiary of the American Metal Co., Ltd.

†Deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts **with Certificate of Assay of one of the Official Assayers of the Exchange.**

aSubsidiary of National Lead Co.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1957								
Jan.	240,790	15,514	256,729	263,014	344,972	— 245	— 9,448	— 9,693
Feb.	235,679	10,577	242,952	214,796	370,128	+ 3,304	+25,156	+28,460
Mar.	244,407	11,850	264,649	263,271	369,256	— 8,392	— 872	— 9,264
April	234,909	12,369	252,857	253,395	363,463	— 5,579	— 5,793	—11,372
May	249,564	10,456	276,063	257,144	376,761	—16,043	+13,298	— 2,745
June	252,249	9,671	252,171	220,538	402,294	+ 9,749	+23,533	+33,652
July	224,304	7,403	239,756	204,360	430,301	— 8,029	+30,129	+22,100
August	226,891	9,965	231,669	231,400	424,612	+ 5,187	— 5,811	— 624
September	234,981	7,562	228,480	225,831	418,929	+14,063	— 5,683	+ 8,380
October	254,845	9,726	266,938	246,078	428,032	— 2,637	+ 9,103	+ 6,736
November	253,717	8,939	259,052	255,133	426,801	+ 3,604	— 1,231	+ 2,373
December	245,183	9,238	264,272	218,347	458,340	— 9,851	+31,539	+21,688
Total	2,897,719	123,270	3,035,588	2,853,307	458,340	—14,599	+103,920	+89,321
1958								
January	251,064	14,317	261,853	259,878	448,900	+ 3,528	— 9,440	— 5,912
February	230,716	6,506	247,562	224,709	469,747	—10,340	+20,847	+10,507
March	247,760	8,666	259,186	229,709	493,587	— 2,760	+23,840	+21,080

In U. S. A.

1957								
Jan.	94,783	14,683	139,150	119,925	118,564	.....	— 2,081	.....
Feb.	92,508	8,941	134,291	101,565	136,502	.....	+17,938	.....
Mar.	96,363	10,355	143,961	113,571	140,191	.....	+ 3,689	.....
April	98,910	11,160	144,013	116,816	139,842	.....	— 349	.....
May	96,334	9,618	151,785	121,101	155,365	.....	+15,523	.....
June	95,893	8,792	134,640	102,479	165,549	.....	+10,184	.....
July	86,141	6,386	127,805	85,219	191,515	.....	+25,966	.....
August	89,680	9,246	128,480	107,622	192,931	.....	+ 1,416	.....
September	87,270	6,925	117,821	103,718	176,813	.....	—16,118	.....
October	93,078	9,029	129,832	114,032	166,976	.....	— 9,837	.....
November	90,045	8,312	129,051	107,549	161,552	.....	— 5,424	.....
December	95,285	8,613	136,135	84,446	181,024	.....	+19,472	.....
Total	1,116,380	112,060	1,616,964	1,277,946	181,024	.....	+60,379	.....
1958								
January	94,735	13,855	136,748	110,557	176,287	.....	— 4,737	.....
February	87,130	6,222	128,299	93,784	201,223	.....	+24,936	.....
March	90,191	8,301	130,075	78,462	238,641	.....	+37,418	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1957								
Jan.	146,097	831	117,579	143,089	226,408	.....	— 7,367	.....
Feb.	143,171	1,636	108,661	113,231	233,626	.....	+ 7,218	.....
Mar.	148,044	1,495	120,688	149,700	229,065	.....	— 4,561	.....
Apr.	135,999	1,209	108,844	136,579	223,621	.....	— 5,444	.....
May	153,230	838	124,278	136,043	221,396	.....	— 2,220	.....
June	156,356	879	117,531	118,059	234,745	.....	+13,349	.....
July	138,183	1,017	111,951	119,231	238,908	.....	+ 4,163	.....
Aug.	137,211	719	103,189	123,778	231,681	.....	— 7,227	.....
Sept.	147,711	637	110,659	122,113	242,116	.....	+10,435	.....
Oct.	161,767	697	137,106	132,046	261,056	.....	+18,940	.....
Nov.	163,672	627	130,001	147,591	265,249	.....	+ 4,193	.....
December	149,898	625	128,137	133,901	277,316	.....	+12,067	.....
Total	1,783,119	11,210	1,418,624	1,575,361	277,316	.....	+43,541	.....
1958								
January	156,329	462	125,105	149,321	272,613	.....	— 4,703	.....
February	143,586	284	119,263	130,925	268,524	.....	— 4,089	.....
March	157,569	365	129,111	151,247	254,946	.....	—13,578	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.24	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	44.03	33.318	25.00
Mar.	33.222	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
June	36.00	46.00	30.955	....
July	36.00	41.56	29.25	....
Aug.	37.81	40.00	28.639	....
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.031	....
Oct.	43.00	39.308	27.00	....
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Aver.	37.522	41.992	30.183	....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.48	50.22	34.87	24.577
Feb.	33.00	52.07	32.273	23.557
Mar.	33.667	53.11	30.952	23.326
Apr.	36.00	48.88	31.24	....
May	36.00	44.221	30.163	....
June	36.00	40.00	29.60	....
July	36.00	38.14	28.39	....
Aug.	40.14	39.32	27.862	....
Sept.	50.00	39.00	25.948	....
Oct.	45.99	37.192	25.722	....
Nov.	45.84	35.96	25.435	....
Dec	49.42	35.45	25.26	....
Aver.	39.38	42.797	28.93	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.12	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	43.783	33.182	25.00
Mar.	33.56	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
June	36.00	46.00	30.90	....
July	36.00	41.68	29.25	....
Aug.	37.46	40.00	28.611	....
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.00	....
Oct.	43.00	39.321	27.00	....
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Aver.	37.51	41.975	30.162	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1952						
Total	331,499	32,652	292,157	275,608	1,391,477	—203,614
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	— 74,678
1954						
Total	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	1,231,840	— 22,549
1955						
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	116,351	— 99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	123,355	— 84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,715	— 78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418,241	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,600	— 97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,973	— 77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	133,609	— 78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	121,961	— 36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	124,727	— 1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+ 13,282
July	465,015	109,040	334,584	220,810	81,275	+ 18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,427	+ 12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+ 18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+ 18,226
Nov.	**435,216**	**110,792**	**335,829**	**178,814**	**119,441**	**+ 31,365**
Dec.	**437,187**	**117,601**	**336,217**	**183,834**	**99,223**	**+ 34,737**
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,378	.....
1957						
Jan.	435,635	107,231	335,944	178,326	119,517	+ 28,596
Feb.	422,266	110,174	334,542	178,913	114,298	+ 18,985
Mar.	429,410	104,551	338,454	164,623	106,170	+ 30,884
Apr.	429,708	98,638	335,921	164,410	117,041	+ 28,015
May	434,852	92,943	336,697	170,476	115,355	+ 20,622
June	426,905	82,919	340,743	153,042	110,527	+ 16,639
July	432,918	85,728	341,684	144,410	77,991	+ 32,552
Aug.	429,627	82,768	344,315	144,375	110,323	+ 23,826
Sept.	425,168	80,436	344,530	144,538	106,927	+ 16,536
Oct.	420,130	80,774	341,869	138,420	119,161	+ 20,615
Nov.	428,520	68,249	345,832	128,719	98,725	+ 22,218
Dec.	430,171	75,627	347,465	138,631	83,067	+ 19,702
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279,086	.....
1958						
Jan.	445,514	57,917	348,426	123,756	94,642	+ 31,249
Feb.	452,673	52,342	351,035	128,330	86,625	+ 25,650
Mar.	448,125	67,043	346,875	136,237	83,110	+ 31,556

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322	17,506	16,024
Feb.	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497	11,145	9,518
Mar.	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921	13,934	11,783
Apr.	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,583	9,004	13,162	17,233	14,288	.....
May	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805	12,397	.....
June	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758	11,949	.....
July	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632	8,926	.....
Aug.	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197	12,510	11,645	.....
Sept.	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	9,518	9,756	.....
Oct.	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	15,570	13,151	.....
Nov.	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	11,369	11,146	.....
Dec.	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	14,613	11,237	.....
Total	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748	147,080	.....

* As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,415	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736	25,681	20,468
Feb.	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349	24,949	20,769	17,413
Mar.	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310	21,948	18,825
Apr.	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808	23,507	.....
May	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	23,437	22,037	.....
June	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842	18,888	.....
July	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364	16,695	.....
Aug.	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018	23,812	19,654	.....
Sept.	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	20,929	19,670	.....
Oct.	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	23,045	22,800	.....
Nov.	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,806	23,061	25,102	21,818	19,767	.....
Dec.	20,954	17,950	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	18,046	16,875	.....
Total	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	274,096	248,291	.....
Aver.	21,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	22,841	20,681	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1955				
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Oct.	6,405	183	87,102	93,690
Nov.	6,498	150	81,984	88,632
Dec.	6,603	150	80,452	87,205
Ttl.	79,681	2,130	1,018,496	1,100,307
1957				
Jan.	6,607	172	86,431	93,210
Feb.	6,082	163	84,011	90,256
Mar.	6,714	196	88,257	95,167
Apr.	6,579	237	86,627	94,443
May	7,198	200	85,876	93,274
June	7,793	129	82,398	90,320
July	6,101	154	78,502	84,757
Aug.	7,572	133	79,892	87,038
Sept.	6,083	132	79,623	85,338
Oct.	4,614	147	82,992	87,753
Nov.	7,063	70	80,848	87,981
Dec.	6,962	67	81,080	88,109
Ttl.	79,369	1,800	995,753	1,076,922
1958				
Jan.	7,615	164	82,476	90,255
Feb.	6,826	125	76,114	83,065

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1956				
Dec.	30.423	28.923	26.673	27.42
Av.	36.25	34.75	32.33	32.47
1957				
Jan.	29.30	27.80	25.55	26.30
Feb.	26.47	24.97	22.72	23.75
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	24.52
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.145	24.695
May	25.985	24.485	22.235	23.735
June	25.353	23.853	21.603	23.35
July	24.21	22.71	20.46	22.03
Aug.	23.26	21.76	19.51	21.29
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.948	18.964
Oct.	21.28	19.78	17.53	19.00
Nov.	21.293	19.793	17.543	19.10
Dec.	20.78	19.28	17.03	18.58
Av.	24.38	22.88	20.76	22.11
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	15.69	17.70
Feb.	18.955	17.455	15.205	16.932
Mar.	19.21	17.71	15.46	16.92

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1956				
Dec.	30.195	28.695	27.50	18.96
Av.	36.17	34.67	30.483	21.34
1957				
Jan.	29.27	27.77	26.59	18.55
Feb.	26.47	24.97	23.50	16.65
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	17.40
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.50	17.50
May	25.985	24.485	23.144	17.144
June	25.353	23.853	22.83	16.65
July	24.21	22.71	22.01	15.71
Aug.	23.26	21.76	21.56	15.63
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.635	13.563
Oct.	21.28	19.78	19.067	13.24
Nov.	21.293	19.793	19.043	12.913
Dec.	20.78	19.28	18.94	12.94
Av.	24.37	22.87	21.804	15.66
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	17.77	12.19
Feb.	18.955	17.455	17.06	11.341
Mar.	19.21	17.71	17.274	11 88

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955	28,855	547,153	639,872	31,089	531,339
1956					
June	50,460	47,367	97,827	45,951	41,458
July	45,951	48,479	94,430	49,134	36,483
August	49,134	48,404	97,538	39.304	48,404
September	39,304	53,530	92,834	40,542	47,519
October	40,542	54,815	95,357	42,314	45,254
November	42,314	50,744	93,058	37,192	47,349
December	37,192	54,063	91,254	41,181	44,191
Total	....	613,293	644,382	....	529,484
1957					
January	41,181	50,854	92,035	42,905	40,549
February	42,905	48,102	90,917	48,699	37,517
March	48,699	52,357	101,056	46,184	38,225
April	46,184	56,170	102,354	57,444	37,583
May	57,444	51,718	109,162	58,085	35,334
June	58,085	48,203	106,288	64,861	37,257
July	64,861	47,100	111,961	68,009	38,582
August	68,009	48,191	116,200	60,633	49,406
September	60,633	50,436	111,069	54,682	51,859
October	54,682	52,041	106,723	59,041	40,447
November	59,041	48,771	107,812	70,874	32,193
December	70,874	50,500	121,374	91,598	24,108
Total	....	604,353	645,534	....	463,060
1958					
January	91,598	47,665	139,263	101,206	33,422
February	101,206	47,133	148,339	119,522	23,832
March	119,522	43,441	162,963	128,754	28,885

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Oct.	6,772	3,026	85	9,819	564	4,899	1,287	25,610
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	8,538	917	22,394
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,334	713	4,443	1,262	26,358
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	....	8.556	226	5.573	792	23,755
Dec.	6,440	1,449	85	5,832	160	7,258	394	22,573
Total	80,360	24,501	1,435	70,614	3,158	56,851	13,213	274,716
1957								
Jan.	5,297	2,800	200	6,886	671	4,002	1,191	19,502
Feb.	5,103	1,450	350	6,549	508	4,820	625	18,112
Mar.	5,956	752	...	6,479	686	4,614	1,064	18,674
April	6,731	2,250	....	6,242	909	2,958	1,040	17,453
May	6,976	2,200	120	4,705	270	3,871	634	16,558
June	3,726	2,250	75	3,762	666	5,071	1,087	20,620
July	5,249	1,650	105	5,332	566	5,310	1,110	19,260
Aug.	5,406	2,250	220	6,165	650	6,246	1,403	27,066
Sept.	4,880	2,700	295	6,722	850	5,782	891	29,739
Oct.	3,671	3,300	205	5,973	881	4,203	847	21,367
Nov.	2,950	2,500	85	3,126	493	3,800	706	18,533
Dec.	2,499	1,350	36	2,820	270	2,607	529	13,997
Total	58,444	25,452	1,691	64,761	7,420	53,284	11,127	240,881
1958								
Jan.	2,938	550	70	4,775	521	5,173	801	18,594
Feb.	2,899	1,750	70	5,124	90	1,643	888	11,368
Mar.	3,133	1,200	35	4,711	681	3,149	908	15,068

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	15.00	16.16	16.00	13.00
Feb.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Mar.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Apr.	15.00	16.00	16.00	
May	15.00	16.00	15.385	
June	15.00	16.00	14.32	
July	15.00	16.00	14.00	
Aug.	15.00	16.00	14.00	
Sept.	15.12	16.00	14.00	
Oct.	15.50	16.00	13.704	
Nov.	15.50	16.00	13.50	
Dec.	15.56	16.00	13.00	
Aver.	15.14	16.013	14.66	

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	20.00	21.66	21.50	18.50
Feb.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Mar.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Apr.	20.00	21.50	21.50	
May	20.00	21.50	20.885	
June	20.00	21.50	19.82	
July	20.00	21.50	19.50	
Aug.	20.00	21.50	19.50	
Sept.	20.12	21.50	19.50	
Oct.	20.50	21.50	19.204	
Nov.	20.50	21.50	19.00	
Dec.	20.56	21.50	18.50	

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers:

(In thousands of units)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,518	2,058	2,638	2,003
Feb.	1,691	1,340	1,960	1,804
Mar.	1,356	1,348	1,254	....
Apr.	1,315	1,368	1,178	....
May	1,614	1,761	1,604	....
June	1,842	1,807	1,878	....
July	2,078	2,178	2,469	....
Aug.	2,852	2,571	2,855	....
Sept.	3,120	2,711	2,692	....
Oct.	3,120	3,015	3,041	....
Nov.	2,697	2,592	2,359	....
Dec.	2,625	2,265	2,012	....
Total	25,828	25,014	25,940	....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti-monial lead	Total Stocks
1956							
Feb. 1	**70,690**	**19,082**	**1,764**	**25,632**	**24,080**	**8,389**	**149,637**
Mar. 1	**71,023**	**16,406**	**2,583**	**27,519**	**32,355**	**9,095**	**158,981**
Apr. 1	72,358	15,655	2,152	28,065	41,800	10,289	170,319
May 1	**74,837**	**15,500**	**2,718**	**24,181**	**43,268**	**10,690**	**171,194**
June 1	**78,987**	**15,477**	**2,475**	**26,682**	**39,558**	**10,902**	**174,081**
July 1	**81,796**	**15,837**	**4,423**	**28,505**	**36,499**	**9,452**	**176,512**
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29 603	38,210	10,924	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	18,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	10,074	172,332
Oct. 1	**77,787**	**15,991**	**4,413**	**28,083**	**29,361**	**11,181**	**166,816**
Nov. 1	**78,253**	**12,022**	**3,083**	**25,783**	**30,932**	**11,382**	**161,485**
Dec. 1	**82,197**	**9,095**	**4,132**	**25,627**	**25,360**	**11,832**	**158,243**
1957							
Jan. 1	**77,918**	**12,222**	**2,846**	**25,092**	**29,435**	**11,746**	**159,249**
Feb. 1	**80,451**	**10,636**	**4,061**	**25,827**	**32,418**	**10,487**	**163,880**
Mar. 1	81,274	11,880	4,394	25,728	38,479	10,220	171,975
Apr. 1	82,461	14,598	3,593	25,401	36,390	9,794	172,237
May 1	81,061	17,035	2,705	20,890	48,053	9,391	179,135
June 1	81,364	11,585	3,071	21,002	48,286	9,799	175,107
July 1	82,730	12,036	3,560	22,380	55,358	9,503	185,567
Aug. 1	97,111	11,479	2,532	22,917	59,348	8,661	202,048
Sept. 1	84,205	13,029	2,667	22,439	51,080	9,553	182,973
Oct. 1	80,662	11,905	3,175	20,351	44,467	10,215	170,775
Nov. 1	76,230	14,220	2,538	18,695	47,460	11,581	170,724
Dec. 1	65,341	11,646	3,547	21,867	59,755	11,119	173,275
1958							
Jan. 1	79,362	11,019	2,779	23,154	79,741	11,857	207,912
Feb. 1	79,738	11,510	3,678	24,535	88,517	12,689	220,667
Mar. 1	79,588	9,546	3,670	22,834	107,213	12,309	235,250

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	**405,990**	**98,276**	**504,266**	**41,845**	**546,111**
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954 Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955 Total	**341,595**	**172,966**	**514,561**	**42,996**	**557,557**
1956					
March	31,568	17,904	49,472	3,989	53,461
April	**31,786**	**15,224**	**47,010**	**4,252**	**51,262**
May	**32,715**	**18,476**	**51,191**	**4,711**	**55,902**
June	**31,546**	**16,251**	**47,797**	**4,541**	**52,338**
July	**29,964**	**13,476**	**43,440**	**3,207**	**46,647**
August	31,112	20,726	51,838	5,885	57,723
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403
November	**30,553**	**14,308**	**44,861**	**5,141**	**50,002**
December	**31,154**	**15,095**	**46,252**	**4,536**	**50,788**
Total	**368,499**	**192,318**	**560,817**	**55,925**	**616,792**
1957					
January	30,632	19,961	50,593	4,471	55,064
February	31,410	15,059	46,469	4,564	51,033
March	33,445	18,813	52,258	3,058	55,316
April	31,343	13,042	44,385	2,848	47,233
May	32,138	12,324	44,462	3,431	47,893
June	29,896	19,592	49,488	2,272	51,760
July	29,585	17,936	47,521	2,893	50,414
August	29,225	18,774	47,999	3,190	51,189
September	26,479	13,757	40,236	4,375	44,611
October	29,342	13,782	43,124	4,386	47,510
November	25,809	17,251	43,060	3,258	46,318
December	27,105	26,610	53,715	3,791	57,506
Total	356,409	206,901	563,310	42,537	605,847
1958					
January	25,537	22,097	47,634	3,507	51,141
February	23,789	16,400	40,189	2,184	42,373

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		Apr. 7	13.00
Nov. 21	12.00	Apr. 16	12.50
1950		Apr. 21	12.00
Mar. 9	**11.00**	Apr. 29	12.50
Mar. 14	**10.50**	May 18	12.75
Apr. 20	**10.75**	May 19	13.00
Apr. 26	**11.00**	May 26	13.15
May 4	**11.25**	June 11	13.50
May 10	**11.50**	July 20	13.75
May 11	**12.00**	July 23	14.00
June 23	**11.50**	Sept. 16	13.50
1951		**1954**	
June 28	**11.00**	Jan. 18	13.00
July 12	**11.50**	Feb. 18	12.50
July 13	**12.00**	Mar. 9	12.75
Aug. 15	**13.00**	Mar. 10	13.00
Aug. 21	**14.00**	Mar. 26	13.25
Sept. 1	**15.00**	Mar. 29	13.50
Sept. 8	**16.00**	Apr. 1	13.75
Oct. 2	**19.00**	Apr. 12	14.00
Oct. 31	**17.00**	June 2	14.25
1952		June 15	14.00
Apr. 29	18.00	Aug. 25	14.25
May 2	17.00	Sept. 7	14.50
May 12	15.00	Sept. 15	14.75
June 23	15.50	Oct. 4	14.875
June 24	16.00	Oct. 5	15.00
Oct. 7	15.00	**1955**	
Oct. 14	14.00	Sept. 23	15.00-15.50
Oct. 22	13.50	Sept. 26	15.50
Nov. 3	14.00	Dec. 29	16.00
Nov. 10	14.20	**1956**	
Nov. 11	14.50	Jan. 4	16.50
Nov. 20	14.25	Jan. 13	16.00
Nov. 24	14.00	**1957**	
Dec. 22	14.25	May 9	15.50
Dec. 29	14.50	May 16	15.00
Dec. 31	14.75	June 11	14.00
1953		Oct. 14	13.50
Jan. 7	14.50	Dec. 2	13.00
Jan. 12	14.00	**1958**	
Feb. 2	13.50	Apr. 1	12.00
Mar. 4	13.00		
Mar. 10	13.50		

**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	14,902	8,389	10,487	12,689
Feb.	12,204	9,095	10,220	12,309
Mar.	12,385	10,289	9,794	12,144
Apr.	11,740	10,690	9,391	....
May	11,055	10,902	9,799	....
June	10,233	9,452	9,503	....
July	9,779	10,924	8,661	....
Aug.	7,252	10,074	9,553	....
Sept.	7,461	11,181	10,215	....
Oct.	8,085	11,382	11,581	....
Nov.	9,263	11,832	11,119	....
Dec.	9,893	11,746	11,857	....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	4,529	5,045	5,113	3,743
Feb.	4,777	5,888	5,468	3,657
Mar.	6,202	5,526	5,091	3,527
Apr.	5,343	5,818	6,183	....
May	4,737	5,405	6,978	....
June	4,792	4,456	4,466	....
July	1,153	3,853	5,372	....
Aug.	2,946	5,343	7,967	....
Sept.	6,650	6,709	7,574	....
Oct.	8,016	5,378	6,148	....
Nov.	7,985	6,993	3,791	....
Dec.	6,907	5,766	3,290	....
Total	64,037	66,180	67,541	....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Prelim. Annual Totals 1957	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958
Metal Products:			
Ammunition	42,488	2,898	3,466
Bearing metals	25,902	1,894	1,920
Brass and bronze	23,700	1,445	1,694
Cable covering	108,192	5,835	5,831
Calking lead	61,927	3,480	4,566
Casting metals	11,462	509	628
Collapsible tubes	9,170	710	801
Foil	4,839	303	220
Pipes, traps & bends	23,484	1,679	1,805
Sheet lead	26,284	1,848	1,945
Solder	69,284	4,440	5,203
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	176,533	11,184	12,513
Storage battery oxides	177,399	11,681	13,016
Terne metal	1,643	463	344
Type metal	26,070	2,243	2,191
Total	**788,377**	**50,612**	**56,143**
Pigments:			
White lead	15,701	649	727
Red lead & litharge	78,127	5,049	4,710
Pigment colors	12,449	757	861
Other*	5,938	123	226
Total	**112,215**	**6,578**	**6,524**
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	177,001	17,411	14,401
Misc. chemicals	2,952	233	428
Total	**179,953**	**17,644**	**14,829**
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	4,488	310	370
Galvanizing	1,111	83	95
Lead plating	340	29	38
Weights & ballast	5,907	408	469
Total	**11,846**	**830**	**972**
Other uses unclassified	15,355	1,311	1,635
Total reported	**†1,107,746**	**†76,975**	**†81,103**
Estimated unreported consumption	12,000	1,000	1,000
Grand total	**†1,119,700**	**†78,000**	**†81,100**
‡ Daily average	**3,068**	**2,516**	**2,616**

* Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.
† Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.
‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays and holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	31,012	29,657	29,607
Feb.	30,125	29,219	27,855
Mar.	30,099	29,441	....
Apr.	28,186	27,246	....
May	29,752	31,574	....
June	31,501	28,607	....
July	26,963	27,604	....
Aug.	25,077	24,756	....
Sept.	30,274	29,519	....
Oct.	32,057	32,486	....
Nov.	32,036	31,060	....
Dec.	25,963	26,530	....
Total	353,045	347,699	....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices
In bulk, f.o.b. Laredo
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	28.50	33.00	33.00	33.00
Feb.	28.50	33.00	33.00	30.818
Mar.	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
Apr.	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
May	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
June	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
July	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
Aug.	30.66	33.00	33.00	....
Sept.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Oct.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Nov.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Dec.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Aver.	30.18	33.00	33.00	....

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
IMPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	32,440	39,061	*
Denmark	2,985	2,810	1,325
France	3,551	6,816	5,274
Germany, W.††	4,197	...	...
Italy**	1,278	...	...
Netherlands	3,232	3,315	1,455
Norway	1,121	...	...
Sweden	615	1,394	...
Switzerland	1,118	1,450	1,513
U. K. (l.t.)	11,778	15,600	15,858
India‡ (l.t.)	1,505	1,468	...
EXPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	292	53	16
Canada (s.t.)	6,175	4,216	4,753
Denmark	2,095	754	940
France	1,852	1,296	506
Germany, W.††	5,678	...	...
Netherlands	432	511	339
Sweden	1,837	1,350	...
Switzerland	..	...	1
Northern Rhodesia‡ (l.t.)	1,169	1,107	...
Australia‡ (l.t.)	*	8,717	...

† Refined.
†† Includes scrap.
** Includes lead alloys.
‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.
* Not available.

French Lead Imports

(A. B. M. S.)
(In metric tons)

	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.	1958 Feb.
Ore (gross weight)	9,637	9,329	9,890
Algeria	...	900	...
Morocco	9,637	8,429	8,890
Fr. Equat. Africa	...	...	1,000
Pig lead	6,816	5,274	4,426
Belgium	211	...	102
Germany (W.)	64	550	145
Algeria	...	2	13
Morocco	3,066	3,425	1,217
Tunisia	3,475	1,297	2,949

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.	1958 Feb.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	15,600	15,858	14,212
Australia	11,310	10,974	11,852
Canada	1,950	3,975	2,100
Belgium	200	100	50
Yugoslavia	400	800	...
United States	2	...	...
Peru	249	...	200
Other countries	1,489	9	10

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks Dec. 31, 1957	Net Receipts in Jan.	Consumed in Jan.	Stocks Jan. 31, 1958
Soft lead	75,773	55,133	52,509	78,397
Antimonial lead	37,965	21,923	19,553	40,335
Lead in alloys	7,132	4,000	3,851	7,281
Lead in copper-base scrap	1,563	1,217	1,304	1,476
Total	122,433	82,273	*77,217	127,489

* Excludes 2,710 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 176 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

JANUARY

	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in copper-base scrap	Total
Metal products	29,378	18,996	3,805	1,304	53,483
Pigments	6,326	22	....	....	6,348
Chemicals	14,827	2	....	....	14,829
Miscellaneous	600	372	....	....	972
Unclassified	1,378	161	46	....	1,585
Total	52,509	19,553	3,851	1,304	*77,217

* Excludes 2,710 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 176 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments: Domestic	Shipments: Export & Drawback	Shipments: Gov't Acc't	Shipments: Total	Stock at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.		75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974		
1951 Total	8,884	931,833	836,800	42,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.		77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568		
1952 Total	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681		
1953 Total	87,160	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	180,843	2,661
1953 Mo. Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126		
1954 Total	180,843	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808	124,277	2,379
1954 Mo. Avg.		72,353	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067		
1955								
December	38,058	92,578	87,010	684	1,963	89,657	40,979	2,986
1955 Total	40,979	1,031,018	1,007,619	19,497	87,200	1,114,316	40,979	2,825
1955 Mo. Avg.		85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860		
1956								
January	40,979	90,313	87,723	1,084	1,155	89,962	41,330	2,913
February	41,330	86,329	84,727	317	2,782	87,826	39,833	2,977
March	39,833	91,690	84,204	460	6,821	91,485	40,038	2,958
April	40,038	88,664	74,789	1,437	4,570	80,795	47,907	2,955
May	47,907	81,238	59,085	287	10,196	69,568	59,577	2,620
June	59,577	78,321	53,048	539	15,085	68,672	69,226	2,611
July	69,226	83,080	34,219	811	14,501	49,531	102,775	2,680
August	102,775	89,549	70,707	1,235	16,075	88,017	104,307	2,889
September	104,307	90,235	73,142	934	18,301	92,377	102,165	3,008
October	102,165	93,493	84,991	465	21,392	106,848	88,810	3,016
November	88,810	91,808	82,478	787	27,168	110,433	70,185	3,060
December	70,185	98,234	80,772	671	18,354	99,797	68,622	3,169
1956 Total		1,062,954	869,270	9,027	157,014	1,035,311	68,622	2,904
1956 Mo. Avg.		88,850	72,439	752	13,085	86,275		
1957								
January	68,622	93,452	67,273	450	15,377	83,100	78,974	3,014
February	78,974	88,078	67,731	1,527	10,905	80,163	86,889	3,146
March	86,889	96,924	67,441	1,558	25,608	94,607	89,357	3,127
April	89,357	96,506	55,000	1,411	23,921	80,332	105,531	3,217
May	105,531	96,855	60,729	2,106	26,858	89,693	112,693	3,124
June	112,693	90,719	54,275	1,358	14,324	69,957	133,455	3,024
July	133,455	85,779	57,862	4,497	11,186	73,055	146,179	2,767
August	146,179	84,166	70,318	860	9,871	81,049	149,296	2,715
September	149,296	77,455	62,111	530	10,344	72,985	153,766	2,582
October	153,766	81,492	66,225	372	12,736	79,333	155,925	2,629
November	155,925	79,754	73,437	581	9,148	83,166	152,531	2,658
December	152,531	86,270	62,730	210	9,188	72,128	166,655	2,783
1957 Total		1,067,450	765,132	15,460	179,466	815,567		
1958								
January	166,655	82,343	58,211	641	9,805	68,657	180,346	2,656
February	180,346	68,354	49,072	446	9,993	59,511	189,189	2,441
March	189,189	72,274	48,948	111	8,763	57,822	203,641	2,331

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1950 Total	**434,094**	**281,385**	**136,451**	**67,779**	**27,656**	**947,365**
1951 Total	**386,373**	**266,442**	**141,456**	**64,000**	**28,738**	**887,009**
1952 Total	**375,563**	**236,022**	**155,811**	**51,508**	**30,885**	**849,289**
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53 784	88,037	977,636
1954 Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955 Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1956						
January	**38,148**	**36,554**	**13,097**	**4,442**	**3,665**	**95,906**
February	37,702	31,274	12,678	3,883	3,325	88,862
March	38,662	31,332	12,889	4,433	3,566	90,882
April	**37,092**	**29,226**	**12,635**	**4,010**	**3,359**	**86,322**
May	**38,064**	**26,003**	**12,218**	**3,431**	**1,260**	**80,976**
June	**37,005**	**21,790**	**8,351**	**3,454**	**1,315**	**71,915**
July	12,960	21,425	5,193	3,187	2,883	45,648
August	**33,840**	**26,814**	**8,420**	**4,222**	**2,959**	**76,255**
September	**37,313**	**26,998**	**8,370**	**3,397**	**3,280**	**79,358**
October	**40,875**	**34,985**	**10,164**	**4,158**	**3,695**	**93,877**
November	**36,767**	**32,812**	**9,581**	**3,625**	**3,539**	**87,224**
December	**32,790**	**33,238**	**8,799**	**3,140**	**3,405**	**82,272**
Total	**421,218**	**352,451**	**122,395**	**45,382**	**36,251**	**988,097**
1957						
January	**34,337**	**37,517**	**10,800**	**3,502**	**3,434**	**90,490**
February	**31,686**	**32,520**	**9,156**	**3,284**	**3,206**	**80,752**
March	**30,747**	**30,946**	**8,860**	**3,553**	**3,378**	**78,384**
April	**30,631**	**29,166**	**9,491**	**4,001**	**3,300**	**77,489**
May	**30,537**	**28,423**	**9,563**	**3,389**	**3,097**	**75,909**
June	**29,907**	**27,688**	**8,710**	**3,613**	**2,646**	**73,464**
July	**26,067**	**26,116**	**6,361**	**2,698**	**2,981**	**65,123**
August	**27,885**	**29,237**	**9,755**	**3,686**	**3,099**	**74,562**
September	28,651	31,051	9,588	2,911	1,590	75,976
October	32,940	35,499	10,952	3,385	1,783	87,898
November	28,025	31,396	10,024	2,848	1,255	76,595
December	24,383	27,927	7,854	2,679	1,427	67,421
Total	355,796	358,543	111,114	39,544	20,486	924,063
1958						
January	26,861	25,560	9,115	3,183	1,664	69,295

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis, f.o.b.)

(Cents per pound)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11.50	13.46	13.50	10.00
Feb.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Mar.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Apr.	11.93	13.50	13.50	
May	12.00	13.50	11.933	
June	12.25	13.50	10.84	
July	12.50	13.50	10.00	
Aug.	12.50	13.50	10.00	
Sept.	12.96	13.50	10.00	
Oct.	13.02	13.50	10.00	
Nov.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Dec.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Aver.	**12.305**	**13.497**	**11.40**	

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	12.85	14.81	14.85	11.35
Feb.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Mar.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Apr.	13.28	14.85	14.85	
May	13.35	14.85	13.283	
June	13.60	14.85	12.19	
July	13.85	14.85	11.35	
Aug.	13.85	14.85	11.35	
Sept.	14.31	14.85	11.35	
Oct.	14.37	14.85	11.35	
Nov.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Dec.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Aver.	**13.655**	**14.847**	**12.75**	

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	29,779	28,485	27,473
Feb.	29,568	26,276	24,551
Mar.	28,650	27,049	....
Apr.	25,348	24,247	....
May	27,922	29,589	....
June	26,650	25,202	....
July	23,826	25,934	....
Aug.	18,867	20,381	....
Sept.	25,470	27,792	....
Oct.	27,784	29,552	....
Nov.	27,713	26,705	....
Dec.	24,134	24,419	....
Total	**315,711**	**315,631**	....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Total	163,230	73,630	277,811	514,671
1956				
Oct.	17,439	4,815	26,607	48,861
Nov.	15,604	4,566	25,279	45,449
Dec.	15,513	4,160	24,411	44,084
Total	175,310	61,080	301,253	537,643
1957				
Jan.	18,586	4,916	26,612	50,174
Feb.	15,989	4,658	25,434	46,080
Mar.	17,834	5,156	27,778	51,057
Apr.	18,245	4,912	28,557	51,714
May	17,066	1,744	28,314	47,123
June	16,981	2,855	25,664	45,940
July	15,391	2,679	24,602	42,672
Aug.	17,078	1,858	23,440	42,376
Sept.	14,111	187	20,481	34,779
Oct.	17,839	188	21,323	34,390
Nov.	14,874	180	19,213	34,967
Dec.	13,893	173	18,683	34,364
Total	196,877	29,506	290,151	520,128
1958				
Jan.	16,165	1,682	20,861	38,708
Feb.	13,652	1,365	17,810	32,827

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Sept.	868	10,632	15,915	27,415
Oct.	879	12,698	17,843	31,520
Nov.	862	10,779	16,862	28,503
Dec.	804	10,670	15,635	27,109
Ttl.	11,395	141,900	195,034	348,329
1957				
Jan.	1,002	12,513	16,714	30,229
Feb.	942	11,730	16,464	29,136
Mar.	968	11,875	18,022	30,865
Apr.	1,053	12,695	17,167	30,915
May	988	11,107	17,760	29,855
June	648	10,569	15,500	26,717
July	532	11,430	15,032	26,994
Aug.	674	11,168	15,654	27,496
Sept.	744	9,935	14,087	24,766
Oct.	759	12,392	14,950	28,101
Nov.	619	10,170	12,519	23,308
Dec.	599	9,887	12,393	22,880
Ttl.	9,300	135,800	188,392	333,493
1958				
Jan.	675	12,513	12,613	25,801
Feb.	542	11,356	11,840	23,738

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955				
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186
1956				
Sept.	194	137,561	40,564	178,319
Oct.	194	130,665	35,901	166,760
Nov.	206	133,456	25,506	159,162
Dec.	178	129,139	5,506	134,817
Ttl.	1,998	1,607,930	204,300	1,814,228
1957				
Jan.	183	131,954	1,134	133,271
Feb.	153	124,555	1,495	126,203
Mar.	182	137,404	1,076	138,662
Apr.	168	130.116	97	130,381
May	165	137,953	5,839	143,957
June	204	129,196	11,457	140,857
July	203	128,073	33,723	161,999
Aug.	192	126,219	37,933	164,344
Sept.	178	124,454	42,434	167,066
Oct.	183	136,248	38,585	175,016
Nov.	182	125,796	27,000	152,978
Dec.	181	123,250	6,790	130,221
Ttl.	2,174	1,556,450	210,000	1,768,624
1958				
Jan.	207	125,873	2,736	128,816

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955 Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565
1956 Total	553,982	377,200	36,169,267	26,700	37,127,149
1957					
February	52,326	18,660	3,049,646	345	3,120,652
March	50,779	18,700	3,367,794	141	3,437,273
April	49,669	20,300	3,399,013	239	3,469,251
May	52,880	19,600	3,324,515	711	3,397,706
June	49,488	23,350	3,145,297	2,081	3,220,216
July	54,011	25,000	3,117,841	3,670	3,200,522
August	49,880	25,950	3,001,938	4,665	3,082,433
September	48,925	24,200	3,011,542	5,471	3,089,508
October	47,892	29,800	3,036,720	4,816	3,119,228
November	50,821	8,020	2,690,456	3,537	2,752,834
December	50,825	7,000	2,673,590	810	2,732,225
Total	610,386	240,000	37,018,950	26,000	37,895,336
1958					
January	45,358	17,400	2,740,468	324	2,803,550

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955 Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
September	2,828	3,002	5,830
October	3,454	3,125	6,579
November	2.886	2.685	5.571
December	3,168	3,802	6,970
Total	38,157	40,160	78,317
1957			
January	2,997	2,877	5,874
February	2,925	2,876	5,801
March	3,360	3,166	6,526
April	3,735	2,807	6,542
May	2,486	1,388	3,874
June	3,386	2,880	6,266
July	2,859	3,452	6,311
Aug.	2,500	2,558	5,058
Sept.	2,937	3,263	6,200
Oct.	3,334	3,419	6,753
Nov.	2,731	3,374	6,105
Dec.	3,029	2,872	5,901
Total	36,279	34,932	71,211
1958			
January	3,520	3,551	7,071
February	3,589	2,790	6,379

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394	147,029	139,909
Feb.	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,763	119,059	125,602
Mar.	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895	135,706	137,916
Apr.	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726	139,152	.....
May	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800	145,174	.....
June	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726	138,007	.....
July	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624	142,157	.....
Aug.	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	92,406	143,449	.....
Sept.	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316	129,278	.....
Oct.	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125	133,759	.....
Nov.	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	145,081	135,024	.....
Dec.	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	148,391	140,033	.....
Ttl.	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,721	1,679,427	1,647,710	.....

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	85.25	90.357	91.375	89.449
Feb.	85.25	90.90	91.375	88.625
Mar.	85.25	91.128	91.375	88.625
Apr.	87.08	90.875	91.375	
May	88.928	90.75	91.307	
June	89.71	90.46	90.456	
July	90.49	90.14	90.31	
Aug.	90.75	90.614	90.909	
Sept.	90.795	90.75	90.602	
Oct.	91.794	90.722	90.625	
Nov.	91.46	91.375	90.382	
Dec.	90.45	91.375	89.80	
Aver.	89.116	90.79	90.824	

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1943.

U. S. Copper Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Ore, matte and regulus (content)	6,305	9,689	12,192
Canada	2,143	2,520	2,309
Mexico	441	752	597
Cuba	1,284	1,164	1,112
Argentina	...	...	12
Bolivia	309	554	592
Chile	640	1,576	1,362
Peru	1,333	1,111	245
Philippines	...	1	2,610
U. of S. Africa	...	1,915	3,300
Australia	76	95	...
Other countries	79	1	53
Blister copper (content)	20,857	25,298	22,759
Mexico	3,043	3,143	3,690
Chile	16,378	17,283	13,447
Peru	265	1,268	1,664
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	...	1,680	2,847
U. of S. Africa	555	556	1,111
Turkey	...	1,368	...
Other countries	616	...	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	18,427	11,206	16,280
Canada	6,368	5,152	8,284
Mexico	518	336	820
Chile	35	570	263
Peru	322	1,529	1,280
Germany (W.)	551	891	...
Sweden	2,464	...	...
U. Kingdom	2,195	218	470
Belgian Congo	950	350	1,550
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	4,304	2,160	3,113
U. of S. Africa	720	...	500
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	45,589	46,193	51,231
Old and scrap (content)	621	867	1,304
Composition metal (cont.)	58	7	18
Brass scrap & old (cu. cont.)	442	659	646

U. S. Zinc Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Zinc ore (content)	48,171	48,629	45,288
Canada	16,714	16,828	13,445
Mexico	14,660	16,256	12,208
Cuba	223	123	...
Guatemala	722	554	442
Honduras	222	91	138
Bolivia	1,631	1,604	2,013
Peru	13,588	8,972	12,092
U. of S. Africa	...	747	4,456
Australia	261	1,723	364
Philippines	...	6	11
Other countries	150	1,725	119
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	16,081	22,069	12,889
Canada	9,325	8,281	5,016
Mexico	1,220	3,575	349
Peru	1,831	1,726	801
Austria	110	110	55
Belgium	2,383	1,805	1,115
Germany (W.)	55	...	224
Italy	220	744	417
Yugoslavia	882	601	...
Belgian Congo	55	5,227	3,456
Australia	...	...	1,120
Other countries	...	...	336
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	64,252	70,698	58,177
Old and worn out	30	21	35

U. S. Copper Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Ore, conc., matte & other unref. (cont.)	1,503	1,229	976
Refined ingots, bars, etc.*	30,897	26,123	29,338
Canada	461	208	216
Argentina	1,669	947	2,391
Brazil	1,017	719	124
Austria	11	11	...
Belgium	70	...	...
Denmark	224	...	...
France	5,677	1,485	9,010
Germany (W.)	4,528	7,630	6,431
Italy	4,985	2,243	1,588
Netherlands	524	616	56
Norway	379	112	728
Sweden	784	672	560
Switzerland	1,735	1,707	224
U. Kingdom	6,908	6,983	4,927
Yugoslavia	840	1,680	2,520
India	294	205	140
Japan	638	846	392
U. of S. Africa	...	56	...
Other countries	153	3	31
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	32,400	27,352	30,314
Pipes and tubes	81	135	75
Plates and sheets	7	29	12
Rods, brush-copper, castings, rolls, segments (finished forms) n.e.s.	408	33	89
Wire, bare	603	782	617
Building wire and cable†	322	300	189
Weatherproof wire†	66	32	21
Insulated copper wire n.e.s.†	1,815	1,073	968

* Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
† Gross weight; n.e.s., not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Copper scrap, unalloyed* (new and old)	1,213	487	315
Belgium	154	...	...
France	120	55	64
Germany (W.)	283	148	236
Netherlands	28	...	...
India	28	119	8
Japan	485	132	...
Hong Kong	16	...	...
Other countries	99	33	7
Copper-base scrap, alloyed† (new and old)	3,561	1,804	567
Canada	5	6	...
Mexico	...	3	...
France	118	110	61
Germany (W.)	920	403	215
Italy	364	416	45
Netherlands	92	46	...
Spain	...	...	112
Switzerland	30	...	...
U. Kingdom	4	...	15
India	57	125	9
Japan	1,727	658	104
Hong Kong	240	28	...
Other countries	4	9	6

* Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap.
† Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze — Ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro-nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.

U. S. Lead Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	12,852	18,639	29,245
Canada	1,572	1,425	3,093
Mexico	247	420	299
Guatemala	365	768	702
Honduras	285	161	239
Bolivia	3,697	1,853	870
Peru	5,612	3,188	5,515
U. of S. Africa	...	6,066	11,262
Australia	1,031	4,711	7,184
Philippines	...	23	53
Korea	14	...	...
Other countries	29	24	28
Base bullion (content)	...	...	3
Canada	...	...	3
Pigs and bars	32,422	39,061	21,767
Canada	3,551	792	832
Mexico	10,928	14,252	7,470
Peru	3,277	6,712	5,600
Belgium	331	771	920
Denmark	961	245	672
France	...	281	55
Germany	610	...	143
Spain	358	...	358
U. Kingdom	773	222	1,963
Yugoslavia	1,292	3,750	1,323
Morocco	364	...	...
Australia	9,977	11,423	2,130
Other countries	...	613	301
Total Imports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	45,274	57,700	51,015
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	1,369	762	722
Antimonial lead & typemetal	710	526	280
Lead content thereof	690	493	241

U. S. Zinc Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Slabs, blocks, etc.	156	222	413
Canada	...	...	2
Mexico	...	94	74
U. Kingdom	121	...	336
Korea	...	128	...
Other countries	35	...	1
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks	156	222	413
Scrap, ashes, dross and skim.	354	222	75
Battery shells and parts, unassem.	1	...	...
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips, and die castings	350	250	275
Alloys ex brass and bronze and chromite zinc sheets, mold, castings, pattern plates, forms, n.e.s.	54	121	117

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA Av. 1946	1958 Apr. 18
Copper, Domestic Elec'tro., Del. Valley	11.20	14.375	23.50-25.00
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	12.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f.o.b.)	5.05	5.05	10.00
New York, del.	...	...	10.50
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	93.00
Aluminum ingot 99½%+	20.00	15.00	26.10
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f.o.b. Laredo	12.36	14.50	29.00

* Nominal.

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugo-slavia (c)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Aus-tralia (c)	Northern Rho-desia (e)	Union of South Africa (d)
1954															
Total	**863,721**	**302,934**	**59,030**	**372,814**	**29,233**	**258,259**	**14,205**	**152,858**	**33,394**	**8,274**	**117,371**	**27,727**	**42,241**	**386,577**	**43,153**
1955															
Total	1,036,702	326,599	61,583	447,288	35,478	286,805	14,876	138,271	31,151	8,432	124,903	26,313	41,935	350.302	47,176
1956															
Nov.	90,573	29,837	5,871	46,407	..	22,156	1,344	11,426	2,733	702	10,648	2,717	5,252	38,800	4,170
Dec.	92,231	30,422	5,521	44,911	838	21,989	1,293	9,174	2,687	786	11,993	2,064	4,7.7	38,892	4,299
1957															
Jan.	94,873	26,053	5,592	44,697	2,276	21,990	1,399	11,528	2,697	440	12,493	1,565	4,047	36,360	3,744
Feb.	92,508	29,033	4,630	41,890	3,131	20,736	956	11,178	2,586	768	12,599	1,455	4,188	35,251	3,392
Mar.	96,363	30,521	5,688	42,596	3,255	24,554	931	11,651	3,123	850	12,116	3,011	4,688	43,471	3,671
Apr.	98,910	27,917	5,139	31,761	2,559	23,515	1,635	7,853	3,049	810	8,860	3,057	5,029	37,605	....
May	96,334	26,640	5,421	38,769	4,122	23,795	1,608	12,998	3,194	810	13,479	2,995	5,036	44,471	4,151
June	95,893	26,841	5,107	40,262	4,987	21,816	1,455	7,991	3,272	787	13,930	2,017	3,021	37,874	3,839
July	86,141	26,349	5,961	40,351	5,839	24,170	1,418	11,493	3,096	774	14,585	961	5,450	31,450	3,305
Aug.	89,680	30,025	5,144	36,744	4,005	24,709	1,649	5,926	3,461	718	14,667	1,757	5,639	29,212	4,356
Sept.	87,270	30,220	4,960	32,822	4,270	24,654	1,725	12,237	3,396	757	14,448	3,398	5,072	42,871	3,864
Oct.	93,078	31,334	6,140	43,096	3,000	23,955	1,581	10,368	3,025	999	13,311	1,880	4,778	43,123	4,000
Nov.	90,045	33,618	5,778	42,995	3,227	23,127	1,464	9,606	3,080	775	13,166	1,862	4,527	44,013	5,134
Dec.	95,285	34,000	5,446	43,765	4,786	21,786	1,424	9,607	3,207	810	13,038	2,114	....	42,459	4,672
Total	1,115,483	....	42,905	....	46,141	255,710	....	121,799	....	9,298	143,654	....	....	499,418	....
1958															
Jan.	94,735	....	5,272	41,578	3,990	23,790	....	7,909	....	348	12,345	....	....	42,996	....
Feb.	87,150	....	4,849	....	3,235	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36,364	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake." Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. * Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan	Aus-tralia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rho-desia	Total
1953																
Total	**533,883**	**166,356**	**225,075**	**66,520**	**84,162**	**60,887**	**164,077**	**40,786**	**53,799**	**73,038**	**25,513**	**241,419**	**29,970**	**30,397**	**12,891**	**1,815,775**
1954																
Total	**551,618**	**166,379**	**231,595**	**63,735**	**79,260**	**71,083**	**162,773**	**41,150**	**62,475**	**73,555**	**37,612**	**260,424**	**29,417**	**30,015**	**16,800**	**1,877,841**
1955																
Total	547,153	148,811	221,138	67,303	91,241	73,251	162,508	46,806	67,509	83,347	40,912	254,558	28,870	28,620	17,976	1,893,125
1956																
Nov.	50,744	12,914	17,934	....	9,312	7,883	17,679	3,319	5,343	7,632	4,494	23,220	....	2,180	1,232	165,282
Dec.	54,062	12,531	17,088	5,787	9,540	1,797	17,094	3,667	5,113	7,747	4,885	22,263	1,948	2,724	1,344	169,392
1957																
Jan.	50,854	10,117	19,212	5,676	9,971	8,084	16,540	3,196	5,389	6,195	4,928	21,498	4,052	1,261	1,344	169,640
Feb.	48,012	11,192	18,574	5,736	9,969	7,970	14,516	3,519	3,980	6,213	4,863	17,060	3,759	2,544	1,323	159,984
Mar.	52,357	12,727	17,873	6,431	9,906	8,103	16,420	3,574	6,031	8,643	4,464	18,515	2,215	2,817	1,120	172,730
Apr.	56,170	12,436	20,235	5,915	9,359	7,624	17,559	3,408	6,235	7,515	3,416	18,127	2,047	1,733	1,400	174,593
May	51,718	13,172	13,942	5,355	9,766	8,890	17,424	3,275	....	6,610	5,477	25,268	2,211	2,490	1,400	173,276
June	48,203	12,406	8,524	6,083	9,722	7,809	13,802	3,537	4,932	6,775	4,829	21,847	2,392	1,997	1,456	156,657
July	47,100	12,098	15,831	6,768	8,083	7,396	16,315	4,000	5,893	6,687	4,786	22,242	3,113	2,270	1,456	164,802
Aug.	48,191	12,568	26,341	7,258	7,961	7,443	15,403	2,869	6,124	7,691	4,786	23,548	2,477	1,903	1,456	177,247
Sept.	50,436	11,288	20,151	6,553	8,053	7,768	15,938	4,173	5,866	6,326	5,366	24,209	2,463	1,821	1,456	174,013
Oct.	52,041	10,302	18,627	6,323	9,615	7,874	17,643	3,491	6,582	7,409	5,297	19,639	2,733	2,512	1,456	171,334
Nov.	48,771	12,125	19,491	6,374	9,257	8,396	16,703	4,063	4,840	7,373	5,678	24,987	2,806	2,598	1,456	.....
Dec.	50,500	....	19,465	6,951	8,191	7,512	17,215	4,231	5,460	7,346	5,785	24,095	4,173	3,123	1,568	.....
Total	604,533	....	218,266	55,971	....	94,509	195,136	42,336	61,332	....	59,670	....	34,441	27,069	12,364	.....
1958																
Jan.	47,665	....	20,144	6,188	8,375	7,501	18,017	4,013	....	....	....	....	3,323	1,785	1,232	.....
Feb.	47,133	....	18,341	5,306	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,176	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan (a)	Aus-tralia (b)	Rho-desia (b)	Total (d)
1952																	
Total	**961,430**	**223,140**	**61,456**	**5,491**	**205,909**	**88,255**	**162,272**	**76,981**	**60,438**	**28,555**	**43,061**	**23,329**	**15,943**	**77,203**	**97,931**	**25,687**	**2,141,680**
1953																	
Total	**971,191**	**247,707**	**59,589**	**9,819**	**213,215**	**89,218**	**163,430**	**81,436**	**65,730**	**27,721**	**42,566**	**24,152**	**16,037**	**86,833**	**101,003**	**28,370**	**2,228,017**
1954																	
Total	**868,242**	**218,810**	**60,477**	**16,982**	**234,396**	**122,245**	**184,806**	**90,957**	**74,356**	**28,686**	**48,768**	**25,109**	**15,040**	**113,292**	**117,066**	**29,736**	**2,348,891**
1955																	
Total	1,031,018	257,008	61,879	18,943	233,623	123,623	197,024	90,917	77,761	31,202	49,724	26,244	15,175	122,965	113,221	31,248	2,534,457
1956																	
Oct.	93,493	21,412	5,257	....	21,153	8,871	17,428	6,773	7,334	2,718	4,743	2,110	1,244	13,497	10,171	2,800	224,159
Nov.	91,808	20,470	5,060	....	21,044	9,257	16,851	6,443	7,037	2,727	4,538	2,087	1,414	12,717	9,810	2,716	219,916
Dec.	92,234	22,012	5,291	880	21,816	10,088	17,835	8,135	7,249	2,745	4,654	2,151	1,425	11,819	10,257	2,856	233,020
1957																	
Jan.	93,452	20,340	5,357	1,560	22,466	11,464	17,700	6,360	6,944	2,922	4,424	1,896	2,734	11,361	10,166	2,856	238,017
Feb.	88,078	19,808	4,788	2,346	22,354	10,571	15,903	6,256	6,186	2,552	3,851	1,694	2,447	10,632	9,130	2,520	213,521
Mar.	96,924	21,942	5,334	2,352	22,486	12,249	17,627	8,537	6,719	2,820	4,478	2,124	2,526	9,754	10,114	2,352	234,556
Apr.	96,506	20,504	5,129	2,380	22,263	12,112	16,903	6,802	7,174	2,647	4,252	2,009	2,561	9,546	10,037	2,744	....
May	96,855	20,565	5,219	2,650	23,119	17,700	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	1,836	2,748	14,213	10,336	2,800	238,011
June	90,719	19,929	5,011	2,701	21,695	12,498	16,521	6,829	7,110	2,646	4,473	1,753	2,639	13,875	8,355	2,800	225,611
July	85,779	20,062	5,263	3,078	20,176	12,511	16,615	7,236	7,173	2,629	4,690	2,049	2,752	14,245	12,229	2,856	225,017
Aug.	84,166	20,305	5,144	3,233	19,391	12,387	16,617	7,272	7,029	2,641	4,378	2,143	2,740	14,008	10,675	2,856	220,388
Sept.	77,455	20,247	5,090	3,000	20,129	10,631	16,389	7,160	6,954	2,698	4,476	1,911	2,745	13,753	10,300	2,800	211,477
Oct.	81,490	20,890	5,351	2,892	21,688	12,305	16,800	7,292	6,133	2,781	4,419	2,011	2,011	14,215	10,829	2,856	221,830
Nov.	79,754	20,933	5,227	3,014	21,660	11,884	16,580	7,036	5,712	2,763	4,399	2,164	2,164	12,905	10,521	2,772	.....
Dec.	86,270	21,829	5,441	3,333	22,274	12,413	17,684	7,483	6,596	2,742	4,483	2,789	2,189	13,638	10,895	2,828	.....
Total	1,574,500	247,356	62,354	35,772	....	148,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	.....
1958																	
Jan.	82,343	21,801	5,561	3,271	22,382	12,795	17,187	7,179	4,911	2,654	4,134	....	....	13,126	....	2,828	.....
Feb.	68,354	19,743	4,985	2,669	....	....	....	6,599	....	....	4,030	....	....	....	....	2,576	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrochemic. (d) The above totals omit production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	76,197	59,614	91,477
Feb.	79,377	59,203	82,483
Mar.	71,634	62,120	81,147
Apr.	73,776	61,779	....
May	76,481	71,101	....
June	71,713	61,991	....
July	76,188	64,121	....
Aug.	68,197	81,146	....
Sept.	72,069	98,595	....
Oct.	62,327	100,815	....
Nov.	58,893	90,877	....
Dec.	55,838	81,657	....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In long tons)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	40,987	39,420	51,295
Feb.	34,326	41,433	49,134
Mar.	29,693	36,900	47,738
Apr.	33,974	34,877	....
May	29,479	44,933	....
June	30,537	40,804	....
July	37,088	42,148	....
Aug.	35,432	48,275	....
Sept.	35,793	51,435	....
Oct.	39,391	45,301	....
Nov.	32,662	50,371	....
Dec.	32,025	48,065	....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

At start of:	Virgin Zinc 1957	Virgin Zinc 1958	Zinc Conc. 1957	Zinc Conc. 1958
Jan.	44,816	44,926	53,274	79,349
Feb.	40,501	43,308	63,366	82,125
Mar.	38,927	46,662	59,957	81,721
Apr.	41,260	....	55,698	....
May	37,540	....	52,871	....
June	36,000	....	49,646	....
July	37,384	....	55,900	....
Aug.	35,561	....	52,588	....
Sept.	44,207	....	59,028	....
Oct.	41,255	....	65,347	....
Nov.	42,095	....	67,828	....
Dec.	41,895	....	73,331	....

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought — ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	2,662	3,124	5,268
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	1,717	2,440	1,454
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	2,559	6,432	4,247
Tubes	1,347	993	1,671
Other copper worked (incl. pipe fittings)	109	180	99
Total	8,394	13,169	12.739

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1955 Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956					
October	36,824	21,275	58,099	47,814	10,285
November	38,244	21,142	59,386	47,144	12,242
December	29,927	17,437	47,364	38,505	8,859
Total	388,167	251,312	639,479	500,794	138,685
1957					
January	40,014	21,574	61,588	51,118	10,470
February	36,191	19,849	56,040	43,326	12,714
March	33,537	19,895	53,432	42,787	10,645
April	33,744	18,124	51,868	40,940	10,928
May	36,721	21,395	58,116	44,740	13,376
June	32,922	18,332	51,254	39,756	11,498
July	32,049	19,388	51,437	38,441	12,996
August	24,606	14,834	39,440	30,583	8,857
September	35,404	19,666	55,070	43,883	11,187
October	38,044	22,004	60,048	49,638	10,410
November	35,102	20,506	55,608	44,144	11,464
December	30,043	18,591	48,634	38,104	10,530
Total	407,326	234,158	641,484	507,493	133,991
1958					
January	35,799	20,816	56,615	46,437	10,178
February	32,207	19,352	51,559	37,907	13,652

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore and conc.	28,866	26,743	16,182
Zinc conc.†	15,674	13,322	...
Australia	7,798	7,886	...
Canada	5,016	3,337	...
Burma	921	...	...
Turkey	...	2,099	...
Other countries	177	...	...
Chile	1,762	...	...
Zinc and zinc alloys	11,983	10,137	13,279
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	250	50	175
Australia	...	...	601
Canada	6,051	4,301	7,972
Belgium	1,077	1,075	855
Germany (W.)	...	5	...
Netherlands	55	22	50
Soviet Union	...	1,676	1,420
United States	311	9	316
Belgian Congo	...	1,225	500
Other countries	4,239	1,774	1,390

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially reported for any comparable period.

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	16,081	22,069	*
Denmark	498	683	618
France	343	1,653	944
Germany, W.†	8,270	...	...
Italy	835	...	...
Netherlands	900	1,099	1,122
Sweden	2,151	4,042	...
Switzerland†	1,944	1,601	1,528
U. K. (l.t.)	10,596	11,983	10,137
India‡ (l.t.)	6,060	5,761	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	156	222	413
Canada (s.t.)	17,225	16,130	17,349
Denmark	17	...	...
France	...	50	51
Germany, W.†	1,225	...	...
Italy	898	...	...
Netherlands	619	499	470
Norway	4,226	...	...
Switzerland†	390	445	350
U. K.†† (l.t.)	276	746	392
Northern Rhodesia‡ (l.t.)	2,843	2,528	...
Australia‡ (l.t.)	*	638	...

† Includes scrap.
†† Includes manufactures.
‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.
* Not available.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore			Tin Metal				
	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1956 Total	26,571	1,044	2,393	2,226	26,434	22,232	8,371	3,175
1957								
January	3,584	105	3,359	25	2,519	2,134	863	2,878
February	2,468	80	2,812	25	2,688	1,936	800	3,169
March	4,342	85	4,689	66	2,835	1,878	863	3,450
April	2,192	87	3,952	379	2,074	1,752	576	3,281
May	3,019	89	3,637	111	3,564	2,240	896	4,043
June	2,689	90	3,223	158	2,735	1,799	693	4,692
July	2,743	116	3,200	69	2,576	1,862	560	5,339
August	2,305	47	2,665	483	2,740	1,368	671	6,320
September	4,291	70	4,070	527	2,260	1,836	431	6,308
October	2,177	98	3,303	784	2,899	1,947	528	6,045
November	5,275	78	2,837	4,082	3,881	1,615	481	10,591
December	4,187	83	3,872	3,125	3,403	1,420	236	15,815
Total	39,272	1,028	....	9,834	34,175	20,365	7,362	71,931
1958								
January	2,500	101	....	2,335	3,614	1,734	402	18,578

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,600	26,653	25,469	32,237
Feb.	21,455	26,229	21,861	....
Mar.	25,083	26,750	27,663	....
Apr.	24,077	26,617	27,398	....
May	23,840	27,626	29,086	....
June	21,890	27,122	24,093	....
July	21,185	27,250	27,195	....
Aug.	26,184	29,219	26,943	....
Sept.	24,752	27,950	24,633	....
Oct.	25,546	29,696	30,312	....
Nov.	25,213	27,346	27,331	....
Dec.	27,172	28,716	31,604	....
Year	288,987	331,174	323,588	....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11,078	15,981	20,582	26,883
Feb.	12,897	11,041	16,272	....
Mar.	12,423	12,276	14,720	....
Apr.	10,321	14,476	16,417	....
May	10,911	12,851	19,048	....
June	13,387	10,985	10,826	....
July	12,674	13,599	18,621	....
Aug.	13,219	14,710	21,980	....
Sept.	13,479	17,268	14,314	....
Oct.	14,208	13,896	13,110	....
Nov.	14,545	19,130	16,622	....
Dec.	14,057	18,630	16,282	....
Year	153,199	174,843	198,794	....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	18,959	16,002	14,032	17,117
Feb.	15,018	14,344	15,170	....
Mar.	19,113	16,857	16,940	....
Apr.	17,889	11,573	14,275	....
May	16,808	15,446	14,591	....
June	17,800	18,145	16,431	....
July	16,650	15,841	14,377	....
Aug.	16,676	16,104	14,679	....
Sept.	15,972	15,760	15,869	....
Oct.	13,658	16,725	14,151	....
Nov.	15,182	14,865	15,879	....
Dec.	17,857	16,056	15,296	....
Year	201,583	188,971	181,690	....

* New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	5,500	4,888	8,946	4,752
Feb.	11,882	3,856	6,633	....
Mar.	10,318	4,007	7,044	....
Apr.	11,967	7,636	7,314	....
May	6,416	7,214	9,676	....
June	9,897	6,632	7,210	....
July	8,341	9,696	4,682	....
Aug.	4,884	4,713	6,416	....
Sept.	5,538	9,908	8,467	....
Oct.	8,053	9,072	7,761	....
Nov.	4,622	9,227	6,175	....
Dec.	5,286	2,734	4,217	....
Year	92,407	79,633	84,541	....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,028	21,696	20,340	21,801
Feb.	19,865	20,356	19,808	....
Mar.	22,215	22,010	21,941	....
Apr.	21,301	21,339	20,504	....
May	21,599	21,790	20,564	....
June	20,565	20,780	19,928	....
July	21,769	21,691	20,061	....
Aug.	22,029	21,354	20,305	....
Sept.	20,898	20,691	20,247	....
Oct.	22,206	21,412	20,892	....
Nov.	21,398	20,470	20,933	....
Dec.	21,135	22,012	21,828	....
Year	257,008	255,601	247,351	....

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,181	15,550	19,304	17,349
Feb.	25,556	11,757	16,618	....
Mar.	20,178	8,822	14,923	....
Apr.	21,018	14,317	17,131	....
May	14,820	11,357	16,680	....
June	19,581	15,296	16,157	....
July	13,522	15,499	12,912	....
Aug.	16,581	13,070	20,520	....
Sept.	11,793	19,732	17,671	....
Oct.	19,836	20,792	16,735	....
Nov.	14,164	21,411	17,225	....
Dec.	14,607	16,125	16,131	....
Year	213,837	183,728	202,007	....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	435,047	253,940	634,715
Feb.	196,803	380,463	.....
Mar.	328,857	521,849	.....
Apr.	348,838	431,646	.....
May	447,710	523,228	.....
June	495,742	468,559	.....
July	686,209	844,545	.....
Aug.	1,080,301	811,530	.....
Sept.	481,042	861,857	.. ...
Oct.	731,099	432,000	.....
Nov.	669,285	263,273	.....
Dec.	1,023,481	186,569	.....
Year	6,924,414	5,979,459	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	2,280,575	2,158,631	2,529,583
Feb.	2,094,467	2,051,679	.....
Mar.	2,296,648	2,346,316	.....
Apr.	1,759,384	2,225,638	.....
May	2,463,374	2,111,185	.....
June	2,494,748	2,208,584	.. ...
July	2,267,271	2,383,390	.....
Aug.	2,315,312	2,592,468	.....
Sept.	2,517,451	2,382,121	.....
Oct.	2,379,162	2,817,358	.....
Nov.	2,492,547	2,566,519	.....
Dec.	2,357,202	2,537,984	.....
Year	27,655,141	28,361,873	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	14,387	14,985	16,609	16,614
Feb.	13,375	14,997	15,027	....
Mar.	15,544	15,504	16,733	....
Apr.	15,011	14,431	15,347	....
May	15,352	15,203	16,225	....
June	14,835	14,492	15,477	....
July	14,530	15,125	15,878	....
Aug.	14,825	14,852	16,756	....
Sept.	13,734	14,530	15,604	....
Oct.	14,411	15,762	15,628	....
Nov.	14,290	15,062	14,587	....
Dec.	14,881	14,824	15,096	....
Year	175,173	178,767	188,962	....

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	3,998	3,992	4,964
United States	1,966	2,231	2,830
Belgium	...	...	133
Germany (W.)	...	...	133
Netherlands	...	3	...
Norway	1,917	1,635	1,755
U. Kingdom	115	123	113
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	16,622	16,281	26,883
United States	6,810	5,112	9,019
Brazil	...	134	197
France	428	1,456	1,062
Germany (W.)	504	475	1,259
Italy	224	...	...
Netherlands	114	224	2,071
Norway	224	224	224
Portugal	...	...	56
Sweden	2	5	...
Switzerland	301	168	565
U. Kingdom	7,418	8,474	12,205
Australia	448	...	56
India	112	...	168
Other countries	37	9	1
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	20,620	20,273	31,847
Old and scrap	942	1,055	1,202
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	574	2,231	538

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Ore (zinc content)	28,287	14,610	25,411
United States	16,815	14,610	15,131
Belgium	3,844	...	...
France	1,951	...	3,918
Germany (W.)	...	...	2,666
Norway	...	...	3,696
U. Kingdom	5,677	...	...
Slab zinc	17,225	16,130	17,349
United States	10,218	8,085	6,703
Argentina	...	...	26
Italy	...	336	...
Netherlands	112	112	336
U. Kingdom	5,483	6,889	8,861
Korea	852	276	251
Hong Kong	...	28	...
Philippines	560	404	752
India	...	...	420
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	45,512	30,740	42,760
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	230	536	35
United States	30	13	35
Belgium	...	10	...
Germany (W.)	...	228	...
Netherlands	...	115	...
U. Kingdom	...	35	...
Japan	200	135	...

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
Ore (lead content)	1,489	2,445	9,974
United States	1,489	2,440	3,595
Belgium	...	...	3,197
Germany (W.)	...	...	3,182
Netherlands	...	5	...
Refined lead	6,175	4,216	4,753
United States	3,568	742	972
Cuba	1	...	...
Belgium	56	...	...
U. Kingdom	2,408	3,472	3,780
Japan	81	..	...
Other countries	61	2	1
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	7,664	6,661	14,727
Pipe and tubing	3	...	1
Lead scrap	75	82	96

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)
Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1957 Nov.	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	20,857	25,298	*
(ore, etc., s.t.)	6,305	9,689	*
(ref., s.t.)	18,427	11,206	*
Denmark	135	228	365
France (crude)	813	...	...
(refined)	13,183	12,946	15,485
Italy	9,299	...	...
Germany, W.	20,215	...	...
Netherlands	2,088	1,300	2,723
Norway	285	...	...
Sweden	4,004	5,117	...
Switzerland	2,233	3,162	3,965
U. K. (l.t.)	31,977	44,617	32,877
India (blister-ref.)‡ (l.t.)	2,158	2,662	...
Australia (blister-ref.)‡ (l.t.)	*	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	1,503	1,229	976
(ref., s.t.)	30,897	26,123	29,338
Canada (ref., s.t.)	16,622	16,281	26,883
Finland††	25	500	...
Germany, W.	6,466	...	...
Norway	1,463	...	...
Sweden	2,589	756	...
U. K. (l.t.)	4,181	2,662	3,124
Turkey†	1,000	...	...
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blist., l.t.)‡	37,963	31,369	42,062

† Includes alloys.
†† Includes old.
‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.
* Not available.

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.	1958 Feb.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	44,617	32,877	44,536
U. of S. Africa	50	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	24,047	11,122	21,091
Canada	8,858	6,498	7,894
Belgium	...	200	350
Germany (W.)	11	14	14
Norway	50	100	150
Sweden	10	...	...
United States	7,151	4,220	4,276
Chile	4,075	10,005	10,224
Peru	110	450	225
Belgian Congo	250	250	250
Other countries	5	18	62
Of which:			
Electrolytic	28,646	20,426	25,970
Other refined	1,600	4,405	6,200
Blister or rough	12,934	7,992	12,288
Wrought and alloys	1,437	54	78
Total	44,617	32,877	44,536

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)
(In Tons)

	1956	1957	1958
January	15,121	14,260	14,233
February	13,940	9,974	....
March	16,219	14,958	....
April	14,448	18,671	....
May	14,729	18,351	....
June	16,403	14,539	....
July	11,079	14,181	....
August	18,470	14,966	....
September	13,849	14,160	....
October	12,800	13,370	....
November	14,084	16,620	....
December	15,694	14,606	....
Year	176,836	178,656	

French Copper Imports

(A. B. M. S.)
(In metric tons)

	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.	1958 Feb.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	...	...	813
Belg. Congo	...	...	813
Refined	12,946	15,485	18,246
United States	2,585	3,141	5,281
Canada	686	836	628
Chile	5	...	...
Belgium	4,571	5,923	5,525
Germany (W.)	99	431	493
Norway	203	457	610
Sweden	126	101	101
U. Kingdom	101	127	15
Belg. Congo	3,042	3,457	3,303
U. of S. Africa	...	...	5
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	1,516	715	2,285
Other countries	12	297	...

French Zinc Imports

(A. B. M. S.)
(In metric tons)

	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.	1958 Feb.
Ore (gross weight)	24,215	27,181	22,950
Canada	...	5,760	813
Peru	2,927	...	...
Greece	236	295	1,697
Italy	520	6,175	6,825
Norway	528	...	...
Spain	1,590	2,864	1,884
Yugoslavia	2,050	...	...
Algeria	3,601	5,059	3,044
Morocco	9,293	4,509	5,906
Tunisia	...	...	1,476
Belg. Congo	3,470	1,511	...
Australia	...	1,008	...
Vietnam	...	...	1,305
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	1,653	944	1,588
Belgium	1,200	906	1,037
Germany (W.)	100	...	...
Italy	137	...	...
Norway	200	20	30
Russia	...	...	510
U. Kingdom	...	3	...
Algeria	16	15	11

French Metal Exports

(A. B. M. S.)
(In metric tons)

	1957 Dec.	1958 Jan.	1958 Feb.
LEAD			
Ore (gross weight)	330	15	18
Pig lead	1,296	506	130
United States	280	...	...
Denmark	508	...	...
Germany (W.)	250	...	125
Switzerland	250	500	...
Other countries	8	6	5
Antimonial lead	57	16	7
ZINC			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	50	51	54

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955 Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956					
August	61,507	77,619	3,059	52,321	2,112
September	62,503	72,109	3,079	46,340	1,004
October	74,209	81,049	3,442	65,450	2,206
November	69,741	72,866	2,892	64,972	1,788
December	67,333	65,198	2,794	58,111	1,483
Total	801,136	966,473	36,168	88,069	20,734
1957					
January	72,999	82,025	3,207	67,964	1,883
February	69,651	72,084	2,661	59,793	1,435
March	74,527	77,418	2,970	61,378	1,865
April	68,284	77,167	2,896	54,982	2,070
May	65,108	75,347	2,832	53,565	2,373
June	58,547	70,959	2,973	49,356	2,336
July	52,173	60,621	2,544	48,379	2,079
Aug.	55,735	71,233	2,315	49,829	2,165
Sept.	58,692	70,804	2,279	47,736	2,115
Oct.	64,140	81,836	2,192	62,332	2,481
Nov.	58,898	70,187	1,920	58,689	1,590
Dec.	53,102	65,708	1,533	49,597	1,399
Total	751,856	875,389	30,322	663,330	23,791
1958					
January	57,845	69,707	1,881	50,658	1,566

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING
(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954 Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955 Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956					
August	77,619	70,479	3,805	904	2,431
September	72,109	64,887	3,930	929	2,363
October	81,049	73,058	4,104	1,120	2,767
November	72,866	65,022	4,114	1,057	2,673
December	65,198	57,929	3,769	971	2,529
Total	966,113	866,404	57,522	10,023	32,134
1957					
January	82,025	73,702	4,510	1,008	2,805
February	72,084	64,346	4,188	874	2,676
March	77,418	69,258	4,445	878	2,837
April	77,167	69,141	4,316	894	2,816
May	75,347	67,251	4,421	953	2,722
June	70,959	63,910	3,590	868	2,591
July	60,621	54,847	3,010	825	1,939
Aug.	71,233	64,953	3,278	799	2,203
Sept.	70,804	64,470	3,243	870	2,221
Oct.	81,836	74,391	3,693	1,057	2,695
Nov.	70,187	63,944	3,006	862	2,375
Dec.	65,708	59,606	3,046	888	2,168
Total	875,389	789,819	44,746	10,776	30,048
1958					
January	69,707	63,294	3,327	894	2,192

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Feb.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Mar.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Apr.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
May	64.50	64.50	74.00	
June	64.50	64.50	74.00	
July	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Aug.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Sept.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Oct.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Nov.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Dec.	64.50	72.48	74.00	
Av.	64.50	65.165	74.00	

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	81.00	106.30	101.92	77.85
Feb.	78.16	104.34	98.59	74.82
Mar.	78.00	104.23	93.50	72.096
Apr.	77.94	103.92	93.45	
May	77.50	105.23	92.865	
June	78.33	106.50	92.02	
July	81.78	106.50	90.265	
Aug.	84.59	105.76	84.426	
Sept.	91.96	105.50	84.00	
Oct.	94.60	104.85	84.00	
Nov.	103.11	104.50	83.80	
Dec.	106.58	104.50	78.70	
Av.	86.12	105.18	89.79	

Spot Straits Tin

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)
Monthly Average Prices

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.268	105.036	101.511	92.94
Feb.	90.836	100.803	101.132	93.915
Mar.	91.161	100.786	99.643	94.452
Apr.	91.48	99.268	99.304	
May	91.41	96.994	98.347	
June	93.68	94.589	98.05	
July	97.08	96.143	96.52	
Aug.	96.521	99.049	94.261	
Sept.	96.607	103.809	93.406	
Oct.	96.20	106.023	91.848	
Nov.	97.987	110.921	89.236	
Dec.	108.02	104.268	92.35	
Aver.	**94.85**	**101.475**	**96.301**	

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.628	104.768	101.347	92.653
Feb.	90.75	100.586	100.257	93.763
Mar.	91.065	100.524	99.476	94.363
Apr.	91.41	99.145	99.286	
May	91.38	96.853	98.335	
June	93.64	94.488	98.025	
July	96.825	96.131	96.44	
Aug.	96.456	98.924	94.159	
Sept.	96.256	103.559	93.313	
Oct.	96.075	105.716	91.848	
Nov.	97.882	110.329	89.236	
Dec.	107.75	104.00	92.34	
Aver.	**94.73**	**101.252**	**93.672**	

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	324.68	277.88	256.00	224.35
Feb.	324.68	270.29	256.00	229.39
Mar.	322.61	261.40	256.00	232.096
Apr.	318.14	267.22	256.00	
May	306.62	267.675	256.00	
June	286.98	260.69	256.00	
July	268.22	256.06	256.00	
Aug.	255.18	256.00	252.20	
Sept.	263.70	256.00	248.58	
Oct.	279.02	255.92	234.48	
Nov.	282.50	255.13	228.33	
Dec.	282.27	256.00	226.50	
Aver.	**292.90**	**261.71**	**248.51**	

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or Used — Short tons	Sold or Used — Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1957					
March	166,324	135,706	141,529	71,240,311	160,501
April	160,501	139,152	123,549	61,932,877	176,104
May	176,104	145,174	126,152	63,352,473	195,126
June	195,126	138,007	140,277	70,379,484	192,856
July	192,856	142,041	155,531	77,905,184	179,366
August	179,366	143,449	129,839	65,509,199	192,976
September	192,976	129,278	147,169	75,823,527	175,085
October	175,085	133,759	125,430	67,292,495	183,414
November	183,414	135,024	146,333	78,858,676	172,105
December	172,105	140,036	140,996	70,850,564	171,145
Total	....	1,647,714	1,579,035	.....	.....
1958					
January	171,145	139,909	.....	.....	.....
February	....	121,602	.....	.....	.....

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1954 Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955 Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956					
August	248,457	141,400	32,413	66,315	3,039
September	217,425	117,074	32,154	59,462	2,953
October	252,289	136,546	25,385	73,363	2,255
November	218,272	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	194,822	99,851	31,787	55,225	1,702
Total	2,870,101	1,577,601	398,602	782,398	28,017
1957					
January	234,805	126,008	35,911	64,227	1,970
February	206,397	109,786	30,330	58,296	1,927
March	229,786	120,077	34,365	66,400	2,190
April	238,212	126,755	34,805	68,284	2,572
May	249,012	130,047	35,680	74,364	2,670
June	227,388	117,103	32,847	69,411	2,630
July	249,047	130,624	39,342	71,339	3,120
August	223,786	117,796	30,918	66,829	3,224
September	215,564	122,787	21,735	63,421	2,802
October	230,913	121,654	23,075	69,554	2,104
November	186,974	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	177,520	96,078	21,363	54,672	1,480
Total	2,677,423	1,396,502	399,040	789,430	28,187
1958					
January	193,678	108,616	21,915	57,188	1,538
February	207,459	118,835	21,983	58,296	1,927

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1954 Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956					
September	62,503	12,354	17,855	31,640	654
October	74,209	14,389	21,120	37,782	918
November	69,741	14,333	20,673	33,929	806
December	67,333	13,391	20,557	32,923	454
1956 Total	801,036	171,763	245,421	376,108	7,736
1957					
January	72,999	14,201	20,963	37,194	641
February	69,451	13,366	21,707	34,311	67
March	74,527	13,914	22,974	37,521	118
April	68,284	14,287	20,376	33,493	...
May	65,108	12,705	20,708	31,602	...
June	58,547	11,585	17,180	29,700	...
July	52,173	10,447	16,322	25,339	...
August	55,735	10,966	18,398	26,319	...
September	58,692	11,367	17,820	24,900	...
October	64,140	11,570	20,543	31,936	...
November	58,898	10,411	18,611	29,793	...
December	53,102	9,302	16,724	26,978	...
1957 Total	751,656	144,121	232,326	369,086	...
1958					
January	57,845	10,724	18,082	28,937	...

Virgin Aluminum

Ingot (30 lb.) 99½% Plus, Delivered

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1957	1957	1958
Jan.	22.90	24.40	27.10	28.10
Feb.	23.20	24.40	27.10	28.10
Mar.	23.20	24.60	27.10	28.10
Apr.	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
May	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
June	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
July	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
Aug.	24.25	26.70	28.10	....
Sept.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Oct.	24.20	27.10	28.10	....
Nov.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Dec.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Aver.	23.655	26.008	27.517	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,776	2,188	2,130	1,271
Feb.	1,648	1,901	2,522	2,522
Mar.	1,947	1,946	2,388	....
Apr.	1,756	2,279	2,511	....
May	1,836	2,462	2,230	....
June	1,686	2,302	1,881	....
July	1,437	2,002	1,428	....
Aug.	1,742	2,523	1,540	....
Sept.	2,159	2,031	1,501	....
Oct.	1,667	861	1,453	....
Nov.	1,954	2,141	1,230	....
Dec.	1,577	2,452	1,102	....
Total	21,186	24,975	21,915	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Feb.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Apr.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
May	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
June	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
July	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Aug.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Sept.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Oct.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Nov.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Dec.	170.00	170.00	166.40	....
Aver.	170.00	170.00	169.70	....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies OPEN HEARTH Net tons	% of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	% of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	% of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	% of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1954 Total ..	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0	1,693,741
1955 Total ..	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0	2,243,969
1956									
October	9,841,002	103.2	330,101	81.2	877,410	91.8	11,048,513	101.3	2,575,411
November ..	9,430,248	102.2	295,827	72.5	829,925	89.6	10,555,500	100.0	2,460,490
December ..	9,695,919	101.6	308,465	75.9	833,161	87.1	10,837,545	99.4	2,451,933
Total	102,840,585	91.6	3,227,997	67.4	9,147,567	81.2	115,216,149	89.8	2,203,828
1957									
January ...	9,829,691	99.0	294,839	77.1	884,232	86.5	11,008,762	97.1	2,485,048
February ...	8,898,671	99.2	277,682	80.4	810,853	87.8	9,987,206	97.6	2,496,801
March	9,442,164	95.1	275,156	71.0	871,754	85.2	10,589,074	93.4	2,390,310
April	8,820,328	91.8	231,731	62.6	762,721	77.1	9,814,780	89.5	2,287,828
May	8,842,707	89.1	201,864	52.8	747,752	73.1	9,792,323	86.4	2,210,457
June	8,498,903	88.4	210,915	57.0	681,584	68.9	9,391,402	85.6	2,189,138
July	8,086,519	81.4	194,638	50.9	627,575	61.4	8,908,732	78.6	2,015,550
August	8,297,172	83.6	204,723	53.5	731,995	71.6	9,233,890	81.5	2,084,400
September ..	8,135,139	84.7	185,967	50.2	656,800	66.4	8,979,906	81.8	2,097,642
October	8,348,522	84.1	154,577	40.5	694,618	67.6	9,197,717	81.1	2,076,234
November ..	7,674,698	79.9	134,709	36.4	583,512	59.0	8,392,919	76.5	1,956,391
December ..	6,783,262	68.3	108,337	28.3	528,686	51.7	7,420,285	65.5	1,678,798
Total	101,657,776	87.0	2,475,138	54.9	8,582,082	71.3	112,714,996	84.5	2,161,776
1958									
January	6,085,124	58.6	121,338	35.5	547,450	44.8	6,753,912	56.1	1,524,585
February ...	5,252,112	56.0	81,597	26.4	448,614	40.6	5,782,373	53.6	1,445,581
March	5,598,000	53.9	122,000	35.7	534,000	43.7	6,254,000	52.3	1,412,000

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1949				
Tl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Tl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Tl. Yr.	70,487,389	745,381	71,232,761	98.3
1952				
Tl. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Total ..	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Total ..	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Sept. ..	6,658,578	49,788	6,708,366	97.3
Oct. ...	6,905,280	59,993	6,965,273	97.6
Nov. ...	6,636,649	62,341	6,698,990	97.0
Dec. ...	6,887,667	65,849	6,953,516	97.7
Total ..	77,114,078	863,758	77,900,831	93.7
1956				
Jan. ...	6,985,945	63,619	7,049,564	97.1
Feb. ...	6,539,199	63,618	6,602,817	97.3
Mar. ...	7,083,877	65,566	7,149,443	98.5
Apr. ...	6,860,883	63,760	6,924,643	98.6
May ...	6,878,102	47,840	6,939,942	95.3
June ...	6,387,608	46,981	6,434,589	91.6
July ...	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	15.2
Aug. ...	5,100,669	41,548	5,142,217	70.8
Sept. ...	6,873,064	59,584	6,932,648	98.7
Oct. ..	7,245,650	69,909	7,315,559	100.8
Nov. ..	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,091	100.1
Dec. ..	7,268,743	65,841	7,334,584	101.0
Total ..	75,301,134	664,341	75,965,475	88.9
1957				
Jan.	7,209,547	72,826	7,282,373	98.8
Feb.	6,596,133	61,973	6,658,106	100.0
Mar. ..	7,179,100	67,779	7,246,879	98.3
Apr. ..	6,810,102	60,784	6,870,886	96.3
May ..	6,879,881	65,566	6,945,447	94.2
June	6,593,326	66,266	6,659,592	93.3
July	6,625,901	66,031	6,691,932	90.8
Aug. ..	6,719,763	61,988	6,781,751	92.0
Sept. ..	6,569,074	58,837	6,627,911	92.9
Oct. ..	6,454,450	65,028	6,519,478	88.4
Nov. ..	5,711,242	68,637	5,779,879	81.0
Dec.	5,212,624	69,175	4,854,444	62.8
Total ...	78,557,011	782,660	79,339,671	91.4
1958				
Jan.	4,785,269	69,175	4,854,444	62.8
Feb.	4,016,276	47,953	4,064,229	58.2
Mar.	4,418,778	45,175	4,463,953	57.8

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Total ..	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Oct. ...	145,674	110,409	35,265
Nov. ...	152,381	116,908	35,473
Dec. ...	158,982	122,201	36,781
Total ..	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
1956			
Jan. ...	158,618	123,343	35,275
Feb. ...	165,398	128,598	36,800
Mar. ...	170,045	130,839	39,206
Apr. ...	163,708	125,015	38,693
May ...	178,227	142,025	36,202
June ...	164,661	129,147	35,514
July ...	117,984	96,350	21,634
Aug. ...	159,831	127,001	32,830
Sept. ..	155,046	121,705	33,341
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832
Nov. ...	164,114	126,900	37,214
Dec. ...	158,725	125,569	33,156
Total ..	1,931,987	1,512,290	416,697
1957			
Jan. ...	169,240	133,826	35,414
Feb. ...	154,932	121,667	33,265
Mar. ...	160,054	124,416	35,638
Apr. ...	162,498	124,549	37,949
May ...	164,575	125,431	39,144
June ...	153,647	119,353	34,294
July ...	122,018	90,037	31,981
Aug. ...	145,926	111,080	34,846
Sept. ..	139,002	105,611	33,391
Oct. ...	146,397	113,216	33,181
Nov. ...	127,115	98,436	28,679
Dec. ...	120,787	92,125	28,662
Total ..	1,766,191	1,261,301	406,444
1958			
Jan. ...	120,722	94,717	26,005

Galvanized Sheet Shipments

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	211,101	269,464	235,902	186,649
Feb.	199,408	272,997	205,048	167,627
Mar.	238,649	291,193	206,836	.....
Apr.	239,001	266,728	198,585	.....
May	235,962	272,741	206,657	....
June	246,940	279,058	239,037	.....
July	205,211	*	167,247	.....
Aug.	241,863	276,048	186,790	.....
Sept.	269,020	256,803	183,952	.....
Oct.	260,010	278,637	212,886	.....
Nov.	255,692	255,135	190,380	.....
Dec.	261,640	239,173	159,363	.....
Tot.	2,864,497	2,957,991	2,392,637	.....

* Combined with August figures.

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNEPLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1957	1958	Electrolytic 1957	1958
Jan.	88,174	31,455	492,502	474,359
Feb.	63,040	29,451	407,008	397,861
Mar.	113,593	.....	618,827	.....
Apr.	130,037	.....	664,590	.....
May	34,282	.....	278,769	.....
June	32,783	.....	321,584	.....
July	39,234	.....	380,815	.....
Aug.	40,542	.....	409,515	.....
Sept.	36,983	.....	338,078	.....
Oct.	28,917	.....	293,668	.....
Nov.	20,645	.....	256,911	.....
Dec.	21,633	.....	214,215	.....
Tot.	649,974		4,676,482	

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan. 6...	81.2	97.6	98.4	56.1
Jan. 13...	83.2	98.6	96.4	57.0
Jan. 20...	83.2	99.0	96.6	55.5
Jan. 27...	85.0	100.4	97.6	54.0
Feb. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	54.0
Feb. 11...	86.8	99.1	97.7	53.5
Feb. 18...	89.1	98.8	97.8	50.9
Feb. 25...	90.8	98.8	96.0	54.6
Mar. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	53.1
Mar. 11...	92.9	100.0	93.8	52.4
Mar. 18...	94.2	100.6	93.5	52.5
Mar. 25...	93.7	99.5	92.4	50.6
Apr. 1...	94.4	99.6	90.6	48.6
Apr. 8...	95.3	97.7	90.3	...
Apr. 15..	94.6	100.9	90.4	...
Apr. 22...	94.6	100.2	88.7	...
Apr. 29...	95.6	100.5	87.0	...
May 6...	96.6	96.4	86.7	...
May 13...	97.2	95.2	84.2	...
May 20...	96.9	95.3	86.4	...
May 27...	96.4	97.3	88.0	...
June 3...	95.8	96.3	87.5	...
June 10...	94.7	96.7	86.5	...
June 17...	96.0	93.4	85.2	...
June 24...	95.0	93.0	84.0	...
July 1...	71.1	84.9	78.5	...
July 8...	85.9	12.3	78.7	...
July 15...	91.2	12.9	79.3	...
July 22...	91.0	14.6	79.4	...
July 29...	90.7	17.0	79.4	...
Aug. 5...	86.9	16.9	79.8	...
Aug. 12...	89.4	57.5	80.6	...
Aug. 19..	90.2	87.5	82.1	...
Aug. 26...	90.6	95.8	82.2	...
Sept. 2...	93.4	97.0	81.0	...
Sept. 9...	93.8	98.7	81.9	...
Sept. 16..	95.7	100.6	82.1	...
Sept. 23...	96.1	100.6	82.2	...
Sept. 30...	97.0	101.6	82.6	...
Oct. 7...	96.7	101.8	82.2	...
Oct. 14...	96.5	100.9	80.9	...
Oct. 21...	98.9	101.4	80.2	...
Oct 28..	100.0	101.2	79.7	...
Nov. 4...	99.4	101.3	78.0	...
Nov. 11...	99.6	100.6	77.7	...
Nov. 18...	99.2	100.2	76.0	...
Nov. 25...	100.1	100.1	72.1	...
Dec. 2...	97.6	101.1	71.5	...
Dec. 9...	100.1	101.3	69.2	...
Dec. 16...	100.3	102.0	67.7	...
Dec. 23...	96.9	94.3	53.7	...
Dec. 30...	95.7	97.3	59.0	...

copper

Electrolytic NEC* CCC*

zinc

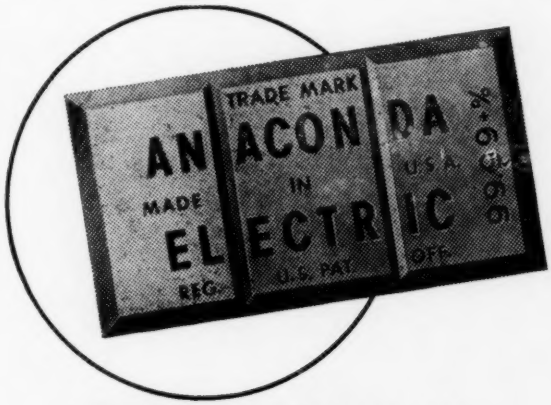
99.99+% Electric*
High Grade Electrolytic

lead

Common Desilverized ILR*

aluminum

Pig • Ingot



NODULIZED MANGANESE ORE

FERROMANGANESE STANDARD GRADE

CADMIUM • SILVER • BISMUTH • INDIUM

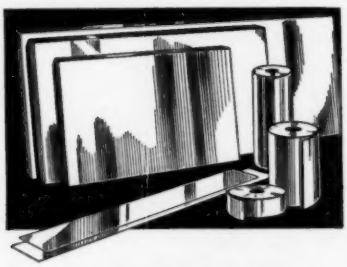
Arsenic • Palladium • Platinum • Selenium • Tellurium

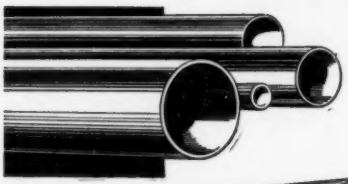
ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

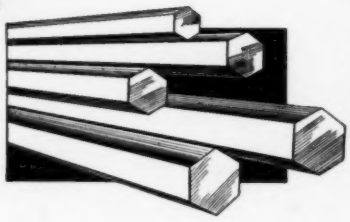
Anaconda Sales Company

25 Broadway, New York 4, New York
Subsidiary of The Anaconda Company

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.







ANACONDA®

COPPER • BRASS • BRONZE

Sheet, Strip, Rod, Wire, Copper Tubes and Fittings, 85 Red Brass Pipe, Free Cutting Rods

made by

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY • WATERBURY 20, CONN.

Subsidiary of The Anaconda Company

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:

Ansonia, Conn.
Atlanta 8, Ga.
Buffalo 5, N. Y.
Cambridge 42, Mass.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charlotte 2, N. C.
*Chicago 39, Ill.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
*Cleveland 11, Ohio
Columbus 15, Ohio
*Dallas 6, Texas
Denver 16, Colo.
Detroit 31, Mich.
Houston 2, Texas
Kansas City 5, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.
*Milwaukee 4, Wis.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.
Newark 2, N. J.
New York 16, N. Y.
*Philadelphia 22, Pa.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
*Providence 3, R. I.
Rochester 4, N. Y.
St. Louis 3, Mo.
San Francisco 4, Calif.
Seattle 1, Wash.
Syracuse 2, N. Y.
Torrington, Conn.
Washington 5, D. C.
Waterbury 20, Conn.

General Offices:
Waterbury 20, Conn.

In Canada: Anaconda American Brass Limited *General Offices:*
New Toronto, Ontario

Montreal Office:
939 Dominion Square Building

Vancouver Office:
1030 West Georgia St.

*Warehouses

58294